THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Report of Treasurer Spinner.

Our Receipts and Expenditures.

Counterfeiting Treasury Bonds

A Startling Conspiracy.

Life in Besieged Paris.

Strange Sights and Scenes.

THE TREASURY.

Report of United States Treasurer Spinner on the Receipts and Expenditures for 1869-70.

From the annual report of General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, we make the following extracts:—

The books of the office show the following to have been the receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:—

	Cash, Dr.	
Balance in treasury from last year		$155,680,340 85
Received from loans	$285,474,826 00	
Received from internal revenue	184,899,756 49	
Received from customs	194,538,374 44	
Received from lands	3,357,481 76	
Received from War	60,476,490 63	
Received from Navy	5,712,733 12	
Received from Interior	685,488 01	
Miscellaneous	36,326,279 56	
Total receipts for fiscal year		774,464,430 01
Total		$930,144,770 86

	Cash, Cr.	
Paid on account of public debt		$559,017,629 80
Paid on account of the Army		127,124,166 03
Paid on account of the Navy		27,492,964 99
Paid on account of Interior		32,433,628 33
Paid on account of Treasury proper		22,478,035 89
Paid on account of customs		14,593,394 30
Paid on account of Treasury interior		5,459,313 82
Paid on account of internal revenue		9,092,814 79
Paid on account of diplomatic		1,511,541 76
Paid on account of quarterly salaries		499,525 01
Paid on account of War (civil branch)		940,236 54
Balance in treasury		149,502,471 60
Total		$930,144,770 86

"The *receipts*, as stated in the foregoing table, were carried into the treasury by 11,800 covering warrants, which is an increase of 808 over the preceding year, and of 1708 over the year before that.

"The *payments* were made on 25,304 authorized warrants, for the payment of which there were issued 25 954 drafts drawn on the treasury, and the various branches thereof. In both of these two last-named items there was a falling off from the numbers issued in the year preceding.

"The two foregoing tables show: the first, the cash on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, and the various amounts that were received and covered into the Treasury by warrants issued and entered upon the books of the office for the fiscal year, including payments, repayments, and counter-warrants; and the second, such amounts as were paid out on warrants, including corresponding amounts transferred by counter-warrants, and such payments that were repaid as are included in the first table, and also the balance of cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

"These payments and repayments, and transfers by counter-warrants equal to each other, and in most cases representing the same moneys, help to swell the aggregate amount of both sides of the ledger beyond the actual receipts and disbursements. So, too, they may contain warrants issued within the then current fiscal year; but the moneys that they represent may have been received in the preceding or the succeeding fiscal year.

"The tables, therefore, do not show the precise amounts received or disbursed within the fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1869, and ending with June 30, 1870."

Tables are also given showing the actual receipts for the year to have been $704,808,045 17, and the actual expenditures $710,935,914 42, in both cases exclusive of counter warrants and balances from previous year.

The following table of receipts and expenditures, by warrants, excluding such as were issued for payments and repayments, for the last ten fiscal years, is given, that the movement of the office from year to year, and for each year, may readily be compared with that of any other year:—

Year.	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*
1861	$83,206,695 56	$84,578,834 47
1862	581,628,181 26	570,841,703 25
1863	888,032,128 05	895,796,530 65
1864	1,389,456,963 41	1,228,056,101 89
1865	1,801,792,627 51	1,807,674,224 09
1866	1,270,884,173 11	1,141,072,656 09
1867	1,181,060,929 95	1,093,079,655 27
1868	1,030,749,516 52	1,059,889,970 74
1869	609,021,828 27	534,777,936 11
1870	704,808,045 17	710,935,914 42
Total	$9,491,301,977 42	$9,566,753,693 98

In the following is shown the amount of the face value of the various kinds of paper money destroyed since 1861 as money:—

Old demand notes	$59,925,852 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	369,238,821 50
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	97,855 00
One-year notes of 1863	41,352,880 00
Two-year notes of 1863	16,425,750 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	149,962,800 00
Compound interest notes	244,404,250 00
Fractional currency, first issue	15 752,241 65
Fractional currency, second issue	19,900,365 20
Fractional currency, third issue	75,508,743 24
Fractional currency, fourth issue	9,748,003 40
Coin certificates	402,935,900 00
Coin certificates, series of 1870	2,729,000 00
Total amount destroyed as money	$1,430,956,658 49
Total amount destroyed statistically	2,383,285,102 52
National bank notes in liquidation	1,302,189 00
Certificates of indebtedness, redeemed and cancelled	592,908,356 26
Total amount destroyed up to July 1, 1870	$4,408,449,298 27

General Spinner winds up his report with an earnest appeal to Congress for increased compensation to the employes of his bureau.

COUNTERFEITING TREASURY BONDS.

Startling Conspiracy—Arrest of a Wealthy Citizen for Defrauding the Government.

A wealthy person named William Brockway, *alias* William Spencer, *alias* "Long John," was arrested, early last evening, on a charge of having been prominently engaged in one of the most extensive counterfeiting conspiracies known in this country. The accused was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal Robinson, the warrant for his arrest being issued by United States Commissioner Osborn, on complaint of William P. Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. He was charged with having assisted in making the celebrated counterfeit 7-30 bond plate, by means of which bonds were printed and placed in circulation to the extent of nearly $100,000, without exciting any suspicion on the part of the Government as to their genuineness. According to the statement of Federal officials the accused commenced his operations in company with several counterfeiters six or seven years ago, or at the time that the National Government first printed bonds of the seven thirty issue. It is said that he labored for years, with the assistance of his associates, for the purpose of engraving a plate from which to print bonds in exact imitation of those issued at Washington. The *bona fide* bonds were executed in such a manner that it was deemed utterly impossible for any one to counterfeit them so as to evade detection. The utmost nicety was displayed by the Government engravers in making the various parts of the plate from which the genuine bonds were printed, and scientific means were utilized to make it perfect. A system of photography was used for the purpose of drawing some of the lines on the face of the bonds. These lines were so faint that they were not perceptible except with the aid of a magnifying glass. Despite all these obstacles Brockway, as alleged, undertook to imitate them, and succeeded so far that, after years of patient toil, he was enabled to gain a large fortune by dealing in the counterfeit bonds. It is said that the accused, who is an expert engraver, prepared the vignette for the fraudulent plate, and that one Ulrich, a very skilful German, now serving a long term of imprisonment at the State Prison in Missouri, executed the other portions of the plate. The engraving was done in this city, and the ringleaders of the plot were aided by a select corps of assistants, sworn to secrecy. Charles Adams, who is now confined in jail, in Maine, on a charge of burglary, was one of the counterfeiters, and was the man who placed the bonds in public circulation. It was through him that the daring conspirators were betrayed, his expose being made after a very large amount of the bonds had been purchased by bankers and others in ignorance of their true character. About $28,000 in good money was expended at the Sub-Treasury in this city in redeeming the bad bonds, which were mostly sold by well-known bankers, including the firms of Jay Cooke & Co. and Vermilye & Co. The latter, it is proper to mention, were not aware that they were counterfeits at the time, nor were they discovered to be bad by the Government officials until after they had reached Washington. Even after they had been detected, it was found impossible to trace them to any particular source, and the investigation was finally abandoned. Subsequently Charles Adams fell into the clutches of Chief Wood, the head of the secret service force at that time, and it was through the latter that the conspiracy was revealed to the Government. Chief Wood has the reputation of being the most skilful detective in this country, and of having sent more culprits to prison than any other living man. By means of the custom known as "pumping" among detectives, he gained a slight clue as to the origin of the counterfeit seven-thirty bonds, which he followed up by seizing Brockway, whom he found sojourning at the St. James' Hotel, in fashionable style. He removed Brockway to Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey City, and in a very short time he came into possession of information in regard to the troublesome plate. Brockway agreed to deliver up the plate at the house of ex-Judge Stuart, who acted as his counsel. Chief Wood visited the house of the latter gentleman, and, sure enough, he found the plate, together with a counterfeit die of the red seal, which appears on the face of the genuine bonds. It transpired that the plate and the die were left at ex-Judge Stuart's house for the purpose of falling into official hands. Captain Wood subsequently sent the two trophies of his detective skill to Washington, but the die was afterwards abstracted from the Treasury Department. A search was made for the thief, but without success, and the officials came to the conclusion that one of the attaches of the department had been bribed to steal it. The plate, which was considerably battered at the time of its capture, was brought to this city a few weeks ago, and was introduced as evidence in the suit commenced by the United States in the District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against Jay Cooke & Co., for the recovery of several thousand dollars. The suit arose out of the redemption of some of the bonds by the Government.

Brockway was sent to Ludlow Street Jail, last evening, in default of $30,000 bail. This arrest was caused by District Attorney Davis and Mr. A. H. Purdy, to whom Chief Wood made strong representations concerning Brockway's fraudulent operations. The cause of the long delay in securing the prisoner is attributed to the fact that the Government desired to ascertain whether the bonds could be proven to be bad in court before they took measures to arrest any of the alleged offenders.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

INSIDE PARIS.

Life in the Besieged City—Strange Sights and Scenes.

From the "Diary of a Besieged Resident," published in the London *Daily News*, we make the following interesting extracts:—

DIDO IN A DOORWAY.

One of the most curious phases in this remarkable siege is, that the women seem to consider the whole question a political one, which in no way regards them—they neither urge the men to resist, nor clamor for peace. *Tros Tyriusque* seems much the same to them; a few hundreds have dressed themselves up as vivandieres, the others appear to regret the rise in the price of provisions, but to trouble their heads about nothing else. If they thought that the cession of Alsace and Lorraine would reduce the price of butcher's meat, they would in a sort of apathetic way be in favor of the cession; but they are so utterly ignorant of everything except matters connected with their toilettes and M. Paul de Kock's novels, that they confine themselves to shrugging their shoulders and hoping for the best. The word armistice being beyond the range of their vocabulary, they call it "*l'aministie*," and imagine that the question is whether or not King William is ready to grant Paris an amnesty. As Ædeas and Dido took refuge in a cave to avoid a shower, so I for the same reason found myself with a young lady this morning under a *porte cochere*. Dido was a lively, intelligent young person, but I discovered in the course of our chance conversation that she was under the impression that the Russians as well as the Prussians were outside Paris, and that both were waging war for the King of Spain. Sedan, I also learned, was in the neighborhood of Berlin.

THE AMERICAN BELLE.

The French have a notion that, go where you may, to the top of a pyramid or to the top of Mont Blanc, you are sure to meet an Englishman reading a newspaper. In my experience of the world, the American girl is far more inevitable than the Britisher; and, of course, under the Stars and Stripes which wave over the American tents she is to be found, tending the sick, and, when there is nothing more to be got for them, patiently reading to them or playing at cards with them. I have a great weakness for the American girl; she always puts her heart in what she is about. When she flirts she does it conscientiously, and when she nurses a most inviting-looking Zouave or Franc-tireur, she does it equally conscientiously; besides, as a rule, she is pretty—a gift of nature which I am very far from undervaluing.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

How many oxen and cows there still are I do not know; a few days ago, however, I counted myself 1500 in a large pen. The newspapers calculate that at the commencement of the siege there were 100,000 horses in Paris, and that there are now 70,000; 30,000 will be enough for the army, consequently 40,000 can be eaten. The amount of meat on each horse averages 500 pounds; consequently we have 20,000,000 pounds of fresh horse flesh, a quantity which will last us for more than three months at the present rate of meat consumption. These figures are, I think, very much exaggerated. I should say that there are not more than 40,000 horses now in Paris.

The *Petites Voitures* (Cab) Company has 8000, and offered to sell them to the Government a few days ago, but that proposal was declined. As regards salt meat, the Government keep secret the amount. It cannot, however, be very great, because it is only derived from animals which have been killed since the siege commenced. The stock of flour, we are told, is practically unlimited, and, as no attempt is made to prevent its waste in pastry and fancy cakes, I presume that the statement is correct. The health of Paris is far from satisfactory, and when the winter weather regularly sets in there will be much sickness. No one is absolutely starving, but many are without sufficient nourishment.

The Government give orders for ten centimes worth of bread to all who are in want, and these orders are accepted as money by all the bakers. In each arrondissment there are also what are called *cantines economiques*, where a mess of soup made from vegetables and a small quantity of meat can be bought for five centimes. Very little, however, has been done to distribute warm clothing among the poor, and when it is considered that above 100,000 persons have come into Paris from the neighboring villages, most of whom are dependent upon public or private charity, it is evident that, even if there is no absolute want, there must be much suffering.

DOGBERRY AND VERGES.

Anything more dreary than the Boulevards now in the evening it is difficult to imagine. Only one street lamp in three is lighted, and the *cafes*, which close at 10·30, are put on half allowance of gas. To mend matters, every one who likes is allowed to put up a shed on the sidewalk to sell his goods, or to collect a crowd by playing a dirge on a fiddle. The consequence is that the circulation is rendered almost impossible. I suggested to a high authority that the police ought at least to interfere to make these peripatetic musicians "move on," but he told me that, were they to do so, they would be accused of being "Corsicans and Reactionaries." These police are themselves most ludicrous objects; they walk about in pairs, arrayed in pea-jackets with large hoods; and when it is wet they have umbrellas. Their business appears to be never to interfere with the rights of their fellow-citizens to do what they please; and so helpless do they look, that I believe if a child were to attack them, they would appeal to the passers-by for protection.

EATING WILD BEASTS.

I see that one journalist, in calculating the amount of meat left in Paris, includes the animals of the Jardin des Plantes, so that one may have a chance of getting a tiger steak, or clubbing with one's friends for a round of rhinoceros, unless the government seize upon the beasts for the public use. It is a little odd they should have been allowed to live so long. The government can scarcely think them more valuable than the Palace of St. Cloud, and, now that monkeys and dogs are considered by epicures rather as delicacies, it is difficult to see what food can be found for them which might not be eaten by human beings. There is a young American lady here, the *belle* of an ambulance (as this seems an odd expression, let me explain that the doctors, on strictly hygienic principles, encourage pretty and well-dressed young ladies to enliven the wards and administer small doses of flirtation to patients), who is just now in the depths of despair about her dog—a splendid Siberian wolf-hound, valued at £100 in hard cash, and of unappreciable value in the softer coin of sentiment. The authorities have found him out, and declare a dog which eats two and a half francs' worth of food a day cannot be allowed to live in a besieged town. The wild beasts must, therefore, be in considerable danger.

A SCENE OF RUIN.

A Cemetery Desecrated by War.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Metz:—

"I quit the Porte Mazeilles and make a visit to the great civic Cemetery de l'Est, passing on my way the little one of Belle Croix, now closed. The narrow space available within the walls has necessitated the refusal of perpetuity to the inmates, and every few years their ashes are disturbed to make room for new comers. Only in the new Cemetery de l'Est, lying a long way outside, is perpetuity conceded. The path winds round between the inner and outer ring of forts, a steep ascent presenting a succession of extensive landscapes of the grand unique panorama of Metz and the great Meuse Valley, backed by an amphitheatre of hills and forts, which form a vast sweep around the promontory, on the slopes and summit of which the city is built. Here are hundreds of the pleasure gardens and summer-houses of the citizens, glad to escape from the cramped and stifling streets. So utter and mournful a scene of ruin I have never seen; not a tree, not a plant, not a building has been spared; all sacrificed to so-called military necessities of defense, which in this case were precipitate, and proved to be of no necessity at all. The little Belle Croix Cemetery has its fencing grubbed and stubbed up to the roots; the tombs are all tottering in the rotten soil, many fallen. It has great fissures; it is as if an earthquake had passed over it. Anything so desecrated I have never seen. On the Isle Chambriere I noticed that a number of gravestones had been used as foundations for the camp huts. The great Cemetery de l'Est has its exclusive quarter filled with many costly tombs. In the common portion gravediggers were busy laying out a city of the dead. The mortality must be great in Metz at this moment, for I counted forty open graves lying in long rows."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway in Court.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

The Girard College Passenger Railway Company vs. the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. This case came before the Court on an injunction to restrain the defendants from laying a track on Master street from Fifteenth to Ridge avenue. Their original charter gave them a complete circuit, and adds the optional privilege of laying a track along Master street from Fifteenth to Ridge avenue. For ten or eleven years they merely used their circuit, and only recently began laying the connection track. The complainants argued that they had lost this right by nonuser.

The case of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company vs. The same defendants was argued at the same time on an injunction to restrain them from laying a track on Columbia avenue west of Seventeenth street, and to restrain the Union line from laying such track for their use.

The Chief Justice holds that the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company have lost their right to connect with the Girard College Railway under the option they had in their original charter, by failing to exercise it or to extend their franchise in a reasonable time, and also upon the implied revocation of it by the Legislature in granting the line of right to four other companies before the attempt to act under the privilege by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company had been made. That a mere option to exercise a privilege or extend a franchise may be lost by nonuser, although a positive grant may perhaps not be, and a defendant may set up a loss of such option by want of exercise as a defense without having it declared by the Commonwealth as lost; so also may its revocation be set up. Mainly on these grounds the companies embraced in this bill are enjoined.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Belfort.

The Situation in Paris.

The German War Loan.

Grant's Message in England.

Severity of the "Times."

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Montargis Evacuated.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—Montargis, in the Department of Loire, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The Army of the Loire

has again started on a forward movement.

The Situation in Paris.

Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th. The situation was satisfactory. The Prussians were actively at work constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them. A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris. They were captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 3d.

Ducrot's Victory.

The Prussians in their attack hurled over 120,000 men against Gen. Ducrot. In spite of these immense numbers Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

The Siege of Belfort.

Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was progressing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place, but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

The German War Loan.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Three million pounds sterling of the loan recently authorized by the North German Parliament will be allotted to subscription in London.

German Unity—King William to be Made Emperor.

The following letter from King Louis of Bavaria to King John of Saxony has just been made public:—

"The Germans, led by the King of Prussia, celebrate the brotherhood of arms, giving glorious proof of the importance and power of United Germany. I have negotiated to this end at Versailles, and now invite you and the other German princes to urge the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, united with Presidential functions. Proud thus to take the first step in crowning German unity, I hope for your assent and that of the other princes and free towns."

The London "Times" Severe Upon Grant's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the recent message of President Grant. It believes that certain recommendations made in it will fall still-born, like many of those of Grant's predecessors. The document marks another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the balance of parties is unstable.

Ex-Queen Isabella Protests.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella has sent a formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain. She states that she has no intention of appealing to force.

An Interview with Gambetta.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special correspondent of the *World*, Mr. O'Gallagher, writes from Tours on the 2d:—

To-day I had an interview with M. Gambetta, while he was correcting the proof-sheets of his speech, which he had just before delivered. He was exceedingly affable and in high spirits. He gave me many details not before made known. He said a combined movement of the armies of Paris and the Loire had been agreed upon.

THE POWERS OF THE AIR VGAINST FRANCE.

The balloon carrying a despatch from General Trochu to state that he was ready and that General de Paladines might "go ahead," was blown to Norway. [An account of the descent of this balloon at Christiana was published in the *World* despatches a fortnight ago.] From Norway the balloonist sent his message in cipher. Precious time was thus lost.

"What of the army of the West?" I asked.

M. Gambetta replied:—"Had I arrived at Le Mans two hours latter, the town would have been evacuated. No sooner had I left the station than I saw myself how things stood, and placing myself at the head of several regiments, marched to meet the enemy. Thus I spent three days in organizing victory at that weakest of all our weak points."

"Cannot the Prussians come and surprise us at Tours?" I asked.

"They cannot take me at Tours!" exclaimed M. Gambetta, with eyes flashing fire. "When I am taken I will be at the head of the Army of the Loire!"

I gazed at him in admiration as he pronounced these words—not in bravado, but with calm dignity and determination. M. Gambetta's eyes are of great power, and lit up with the *mens divinior* of the inspired poet and orator. He proceeded:—"We can hold the Prussians in check. The army in Paris and the army of the West are able to deal with the Prussians at Paris, and General de Paladines is able to keep Frederick Charles employed until he effects a junction with Trochu and Ducrot. General Manteuffel will require a three days' march from Amiens to Paris. Before that important events will have transpired." The correspondent adds:—Europe does not yet know Gambetta. It will know him at no distant future. I cannot now reveal his combinations. Even should the present movements fail, others are still in reserve.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 9—A. M.—Consols for money 92, and for account 92⅛. United States 5-20s quiet and steady. Of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, 88⅛; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Great Western, 28⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States bonds, 94¼ for 1862s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.—Petroleum closed firm at 13 marc bancos, 8 schillings.

BREMEN, Dec. 9.—Petroleum closed at 6 thalers 27 g oats.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—Petroleum closed heavy at 50 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 9—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92@92⅛. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 88⅛; of 1867, 90⅛. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 111.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8⅛@8⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Pork firmer. Beef, 125s. for new. Bacon—market bare.

FROM THE WEST.

Refusing a Colored Vote.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Lunsford L. Yowell has been indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury in Covington, Kentucky, for refusing, as judge of the election, to receive the vote of a negro.

Defrauding the Government.

Harris Huston and Joseph Huston, of Montgomery county, Ohio, in the U. S. Court here entered a plea of "*nolo me contendere*" to an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the Government in the shipment of spirits, and have been fined $1000. A clergyman of the same place, convicted of the same charge, has been fined $500.

Court Adjournment.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 8.—The United States District Court for the First Judicial district of Wyoming Territory, J. H. Howe, Chief Justice, presiding, closed its session of three weeks today. Much important business has been transacted.

A Jury Indulges in a Game of "Seven-Up."

A telegram from Rawlins says that Judge Kingman has discharged the petit jury there and fined the jurors each ten dollars for indulging in a game of "seven-up" in the jury room while deliberating on a case.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coney Island Railroad Depot Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The depot of the Coney Island Railroad at Gowanus, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. The property belonged to C. Godfrey Gunther, of New York, who loses $100,000, which was not insured. Other parties lose about $10,000, partially insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama Politics.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9.—This morning Smith withdrew from the contest for Governor, and yielded the office to Lindsey. Everything is joyful, and no demonstrations were made except of thankfulness that the conflict is over.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Baby Farming in Concord.

CONCORD, Dec. 9.—H. C. McIntyre, charged with implication in the late baby farming case, is held in $15,000 bail.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in Oil City.

OIL CITY, Dec. 9.—A fire this morning destroyed several carloads of coal oil.

DANGEROUS AIR VOYAGE.

The Latest Paris Balloon Feat.

The *Echo du Nord* publishes the following interesting narrative:—

"The balloon L'Egalite fell on the 24th ultimo near Louvain.

"The Egalite is the largest balloon which has left Paris since the investment of the city. It was inflated with 3200 cubic metres of air, and contained five passengers, Captain Wilfrid de Fonvielle, his lieutenant, a cavalry officer, charged with a special mission, a merchant from Dieppe, and M. J. Rouze, the two latter having paid for their journey 3500 francs. The balloon also contained nine hundred pounds of ballast. A sixth passenger was to have come, but arrived too late.

"The Egalite left the works at Vaugiraud on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and shortly after passed over the Prussian lines at St. Denis, Pierrefitte, Compiegne, and St. Quentin, at an altitude of 2500 metres. Over five thousand rifle shots were fired at the balloon, to which the inmates replied by letting fall a large number of copies of the *Journal Officiel de la Republique*. The weather was magnificent, and the panorama included a vast extent of country. At Compiegne Paris was still in view, and between Douai and Valenciennes Brussels was sighted. The atmosphere was as balmy as on a fine August day. The balloon made a straight line over the Northern Railway as far as Quevrain, at which point a current of air drove it to the eastward, when it was resolved to make the descent. Nearly all the way from Compiegne the balloon maintained an altitude of 3500 metres, and its rapid descent caused the travellers a tingling sensation in the ears and bleeding from the nose, caused by the rapid change of atmosphere. The landing of the balloon was accomplished at terrible risks—the Egalite for twenty minutes dragging the anchor, which would not take hold in soft ground. The car of the balloon struck the trees violently several times, and on one occasion came in violent collision against some sloping ground; the travellers at one time, although they never lost their *sang froid*, as a certificate delivered by the captain attests, believed it was all over with them; their position was critical, and, had not the inhabitants rushed to their assistance very promptly, they would have incurred great danger. Finally, after dragging a distance of three kilometres, they were enabled on the order of the captain to alight. It was then half-past two o'clock, the trip having been made in three hours and a half. Lieutenant Pruville and Captain de Fonvielle received severe sprains, compelling them to remain at Louvain. The cavalry officer received a cut in the head and several contusions of the legs and arms. The Dieppe merchant was unable to walk on arriving at Mouscron, from a contusion of the leg. M. Rouze suffered nothing beyond a slight faintness on alighting, and at one time, from the fatigues of the descent, he nearly fell from the car. As for the news from Paris, it may be summarized in one word, "excellent:" subsistence for two months and a half at least, bread for eight months, and wine and cognac for a year. Perfect calmness prevails, and absolute confidence in General Trochu and Jules Favre is general. The enormous works of defense have been carried out, assuming proportions of works of attack to such an extent that the Prussians are compelled to construct a second line of investment in the rear of the first, the latter being threatened.

"There are nearly six hundred thousand armed and determined men in Paris, one half of whom there is no doubt will go out. The French admirals who are in Paris have been enabled to correspond by means of marine signals with the Army of the Loire. Messages sent from the provinces arrive safely. The travellers give the following as the tariff and present bill of fare for a breakfast at the Cafe de Rouen, Palais Royal:—Sardines, horse steak, omelette, cheese, a bottle of wine, coffee, cognac, and cigars—the whole for four francs. Breakfast, consisting of a plate of meat, with potatoes, cheese, and half a bottle of 'petit-bleu' wine, may be had at the cabarets at the barriers for sixteen sous."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870.

Money matters continue moderately active and firm in this city. Borrowers are freely supplied with minute money at 5½@6½ per cent. on acceptable collaterals, large transactions being most in favor. Paper is gradually increasing in the market, and prime grades and short dates sell freely at 7@9 per cent. The banks are doing but little in this line, as they have their hands full in looking after the wants of the brokers and operators in stocks.

The gold market is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110¾@110¾.

In Government bonds the transactions are very light, and prices continue substantially the same as last quoted.

At the Stock Board a heavy business was transacted, and prices were generally higher. Sales of city 6s, new bonds, at 100@100¼.

Reading Railroad was in active request, with large sales at 51½@51¾; Pennsylvania improved, selling at 61⅝@61⅝ b. o.; North Pennsylvania sold at 46; West Jersey at 62¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾. 117½ was bid for Camden and Amboy and 60¼ for Lehigh Valley.

In Canal shares the excitement in Lehigh continues, with sales this morning at 34. 16½ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3500	City 6s N.Is. c&p	100	20 sh	Union Bk. 2d	56
$10000	do	100¼	100 sh	N Pa R. 2d	46
$2000	do c&p	100	5 sh	Leh V R	60¼
$6200	do .Is. c&p.	100	43	do	60¾
$700	do. prior to '62. lots	100⅜	5 sh	W Jersey R.	62½
$500	Leh 6s, R Ln.	89	100 sh	Sham'n C.	5⅜
$5000	Elmira 7s	93¾	100 sh	Reading R.	51½
100 sh	Leh N.	34	100	do	51⅝
100	do.	34	100	do. b30 wn.	51⅝
610	do	34	68	do	51⅝
6	do	33⅞	200	do	51⅝
200 sh	Penna R.	61⅛	200	do	51⅝
4	do	61⅛	250	do	51⅝
208	do	61⅛	200	do	51⅝
600	do	61⅛	100	do	51⅝
100	do	61⅛	100	do	51⅝
200	do	61⅛	900	do	51⅝
100	do	61⅛	100	do	51⅝
100	do. s60 wn.	61⅛	75	do. s5 wn. trf.	51⅝
40	do	61⅛	1280	do	51⅝
192	do	61⅛	50	do	51⅝
100	do	61⅛			

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅛@107⅛; do. 1864, 106⅞@107; do. 1865, 107@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¼@110; 10-40s, 107@107⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅛@111. Gold, 110¾@111.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 107¼@107⅜; do. 1864, 106⅜@107; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do. 109¾@110; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110⅜; Gold, 110⅝@110¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@805; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 670@685.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	110⅞	10·28	A. M.	110¾
10·10	"	110¾	10·29	"	110¾
10·17	"	110¾	10·34	"	110¾
10·20	"	110¾	11·20	"	110¾
10·21	"	110⅞	11·22	"	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.— The Flour market remains in an inanimate condition, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. There is very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and only 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·75@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is without change worthy of special note. Sales of 8000 bushels Indiana red at $1·44@1·45; Ohio amber at $1·45; and 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., poor, at $1·15. Rye may be quoted at 95@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good supply, but there is nothing doing. Sales of 5000 bushels new Southern yellow at 72c.; and some new Western do. at 70c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54@55c., and Western at 55@56c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing. 2000 bushels Canada barley sold on private terms, and 600 bushels two-rowed New York at 80c.

Whisky is firmer, and 50 barrels Western ironbound sold at 91@92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived, steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Carrier Dove, Saunders, Bristol, Eng., P. Wright & Sons.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Mary, Hughes, 62 days from Frowey, with china-clay to Jessup & Moore.

Schr Sabeo, Brown, 4 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr S. E. Davis, Hutch, from Provincetown, with merchandise.

Schr J. W. Hines, Lane, from New Bedford.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Boston.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, do.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, do.

Schr E. B. Emery, Dolbeth, do.

Schr I. & D. Read, Stillman, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Athenais, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 17th ult., lat. 47, long. 36.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at London 25th ult.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, hence, at Antwerp 27th ult.

Steamers Hornet Hudson, for Nassau, N. P.; H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE REVENUE REFORM INTRIGUE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have reports from Washington that the Democrats and revenue reform Republicans are dallying and consulting, with a view of taking possession of the next House of Representatives. There is a small knot of Northwestern Republicans, conspicuous among them Mr. Allison, of Iowa, Senators Carpenter and Trumbull, and a scattering company from the upper wheat-growing countries, who claim that the agricultural interests of the West demand greater consideration than "the small minority of manufacturers in Pennsylvania and New England who have heretofore controlled the tariff." These gentlemen, it is said, now propose to unite with the Democrats, elect a revenue reform Speaker, and make "revenue reform" committees.

The immediate objection to this is, that it is not a political measure, but an intrigue. The Democrats may contract, but can they deliver? There are many Democrats who believe in protection as thoroughly as Mr. Greeley. Mr. James Brooks, for instance, can scarcely be trusted on this issue, for the old leaven of Whigism may begin to work at any time. Pennsylvania Democrats will have a frail sympathy with any cause that will lose them votes in the iron and coal districts; for your Democratic politician will as soon make pig iron a hobby if he can ride it into power as a Republican. We do not see how it is possible to divide at present on this issue without both parties resolving into chaos. The suggestion is not based upon a principle, but an expedient. Mr. Schurz and Gratz Brown may have abundant and eloquent reasons for such an alliance. But their eloquence is that of the fox who having lost his own tail proposed a general shearing of tails among the community of foxes. However dear revenue reform may be to Allison and Garfield and Trumbull, dear also is Presidential patronage—the widely open door of the mansion, the bright, welcoming fire, and a gracious President willing to give and reward. All of these comforts Carl Schurz has lost, and he moans over it. Ulysses, he cries aloud, will see the Quakers, but not the Senator; although, "according to usage," whatever that may be, a Senator has the precedence of all the Quakers in the land. Mr. Schurz will find it an uneasy task to coax the revenue reformers into his cold seclusion, the inner chambers barred and no face visible in the White House but the implacable face of General Dent. These Republican revenue reformers like office, if they do hate protected pig-iron, and doat on patronage as violently as they cherish free wool and untaxed copper.

So we may dismiss this revenue reform intrigue so far as it affects the organization of the next House. The advice we give to its leaders is to tarry in Jericho until their beards are grown. A cause like what they champion cannot be won in a day, nor should it be perilled by being dragged into the lobbies of a political caucus. For, as we have said, there is much in revenue reform—much that is wise and timely. But it requires drilling, discipline, education of the people, and more extended system of proselytism. The Southern States are ripe for such an issue. Teach Cuffee and Sambo that he is taxed on his sugar and coffee and tobacco; that he pays the Government, as well as his baker and grocer, for every breakfast he eats, while iron-masters and growers of wool are protected into the realization of immense fortunes, and there will be a revolution in the untutored mind which no Republicans can check. The negro owes the Republicans gratitude—a slender and short-lived virtue. Let the Democrats offer him a cheaper breakfast and the work will be done.

It is with President Grant to check this uneasiness in his party—for uneasiness it is, and bodes him no good. As the *Herald* showed the other day, the power of the Democracy was with Tammany; that New York was now the real Keystone State; that when defeat came upon the raw and wild Democratic battalions of the "red hot" copperhead States the Democracy of New York, under its superb leadership, stood like the Imperial Guard of the great Napoleon and disdained the very idea of defeat or retreat. And around the Imperial Guard a new army is forming, with younger and better officers and with the inspiration of new tactics in political war. We pointed to the South for the opening of the campaign, and behold from the South we hear the first gun. An Atlanta paper has taken down the name of Grant and run up that of Hoffman for President in 1872. The *Tribune* informs us that the editor has just left New York, where he was diligently seen by the Tammany leaders, and intimates that he took with him the most substantial and unanswerable reasons for his conversion. Whether true or not, it shows that Tammany means to hold the South, to possess its avenues of opinion and influence, to make votes in every direction in States which are Republican from exceptional influences and by the frailest tenure. We have seen Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina drift back to the Democracy, mainly, we must admit, under the propulsion and influence of Mr. Greeley, and General Grant is sure of none of them except South Carolina, and even South Carolina by a military occupation. Tammany means to take and hold them all—to take them with money. She has beaten the administration in New York, the State where the administration necessarily has its greatest strength, after a fierce, open fight—beaten it, with its army and navy combined. Now she goes into other regions, and already there are signs of conquest.

With the Northwest uneasy and mutinous, the South slipping from Republican control, New York anchored to Democracy, Indiana Democratic, Pennsylvania just held by the negro vote, in the North all sorts of mutterings from good people, who fear that we have not enough of civil service and political reforms and the promised works of righteousness; with an uncertain and feeble Treasury policy: with Cuba grievances and Irish longings for an English war: with a Cabinet whose members, excepting Mr. Fish, are only so many decimal ciphers on the diminishing side of the Presidential unit, what must the President do to hold his power? He cannot drift into re-election, for he is confronted by too many elements of antagonism and danger. We all feel that the re-election of Grant would be a wise thing, and our words, if words of criticism, must be taken as the counsels of a friend and well-wisher, the Republicans must take Grant or nobody. If they cannot elect him they can elect no one else. It is not the nomination that is in danger, but the re-election. To be nominated and defeated would throw a cloud over Grant's illustrious fame that would rest upon it for all time. He is the third great general elected to the Presidency. Washington and Jackson were re-elected, and to justify his claim to the honors of their Pantheon he must have the approval of the people upon his administration.

But, as we have said, he cannot drift into 1872 and have any hope of triumph. He must command and electrify and fuse the country, as Jackson did when he made his war upon the bank. What are Schurz and Brown and Trumbull and Sumner and Greeley to the combination which assailed Jackson? There were Webster, Clay, Calhoun—the giants of a gigantic time—backed by enormous financial strength and a great political party. Jackson defeated them all because he made his cause the cause of the people and they sustained him. He attracted to him strong men, founded a policy, and made war. We feel confident that the conqueror of Richmond has in his nature the dormant qualities of Jackson. Let him show Congress and the country that these qualities have come to life, let him give the country a policy which it can take and cherish, and with his just and pure fame, his high character, and his great popularity, he may enter the canvass without fear, and win without trouble. But the signs today are not the signs of victory. Her angel wings are winging in other directions. She should be summoned before it is too late to heed the summons.

FREE TRADE IN SHIPS.

From the N. Y. World.

The prompt movement made in Congress by Mr. Cox for such an alteration of our navigation laws as will permit American shipowners to purchase foreign vessels, will be indorsed by his immediate constituents in this city and by intelligent men throughout this State. Our canals, the chief source of our State revenues, have suffered during the past season by the refusal of Congress to adopt General Grant's recommendation, at the close of the last session, to allow American registers to German and French vessels shut up in our ports by the outbreak of the war. There was no encouragement to send Western grain through the canals to New York, when there were no adequate facilities for shipping it to Europe. The German and French shipping was under a virtual blockade, and the consequent advance in the price of ocean freights thwarted the expected effect of low canal tolls. Our Democratic Legislature and Canal Board did not anticipate a great European war when, last spring, they adopted a low toll sheet with a view to break down competition and retain the business of the State canals. The increased price of ocean freights has countervailed the reduction of canal tolls; an evil which would have been avoided if Congress had permitted our citizens to purchase the ships thrown out of use by the war. Previous to the war, the great German lines had almost a monopoly of the immigrant passenger business; and in their return voyages they took out heavy cargoes of grain at cheap rates. When their trips were stopped freights rose, and the diversion of the grain trade through the St. Lawrence river, which it was the purpose of our low canal tolls to prevent, went on without abatement. If we had had our old supply of American shipping, the New York State canals and New York city would have obtained the business which has thus been turned into foreign channels.

But although Mr. Cox faithfully represents the views and interests of his constituents, we are not sanguine that the measure he advocates will have any success. There is a majority of narrow-minded protectionists in both houses of Congress; and General Grant has gone over, in his annual message, to the protectionist side. Knowing the composition of this Congress, we have not the slightest faith that it will authorize free trade in ships. But Mr. Cox is nevertheless doing a good service in calling attention to the subject. The people need to be educated, and he is in a position where he can reach the public mind. The deplorable condition of our commerce will be discussed at this session, and we trust that the Democratic members, by their speeches and votes, will make a record that will tell upon public opinion.

No assistance is to be expected from Gen. Grant, although he warmly recommended a purchase of the German steamers at the outbreak of the war. In a previous special message, last winter, he urged the passage of Mr. Lynch's foolish bill; and he can easily retreat from his summer recommendation on the ground that it only related to a passing emergency of an exceptional character, and did not commit him to the broad principle of free trade in ships advocated by Mr. Cox. In his recent message the President squints at subsidies to American ship-builders; but his language is so vague and vacillating that nobody can tell what he means, or whether he means anything. The great measure of free trade in ships will finally be carried by the Democratic party over the resolute opposition of all the protectionists.

Laying the ship-*builders* out of view, it is too evident for denial that free trade in vessels would benefit our ship-*owners*. Their only chance of getting any business depends upon their charging no more for freights than their foreign competitors. But so long as these rivals can procure vessels at half cost, competition is hopeless. Free trade in ships would relieve American navigation from this heavy handicap and enable our ship-owners to compete with their rivals on equal terms. But while their ships cost double, their business will be taken away from them by underbidding foreigners, and Americans must mourn over their departed commerce, once the pride and boast of the nation. It is obvious that free trade in ships would give us back all we have lost except the activity of our shipyards. At present, we lose *both* the profits of shipbuilding and the profits of navigation. It is better to rescue one than to be permanently deprived of both; and of the two the navigation interest is infinitely the more important. The profits of building ships are a bagatelle compared with the profits of sailing them. The cost of a ship is paid out of its subsequent earnings; and besides replacing the capital invested in its purchase, and employing, before it is worn out, a hundred-fold more labor than was needed for its construction, it generally enriches the owner when he can compete with rivals on equal terms. What the whole nation is now deploring is not the fact that we have few ships on the stocks, but that our flag has nearly disappeared from the ocean; although, ten years ago, we were almost neck-and-neck with Great Britain in the race for commercial supremacy, and but for the war we should by this time have distanced all rivalship and have been the first maritime nation on the globe. The proud song of Britannia's poet,

> "Her march is on the mountain wave,
> Her home is on the deep,"

would have belonged to us, and no longer to the rival we had outstripped. But, instead of that, Great Britain remains first, and we are nowhere. We should easily recover all we have lost, if Congress would but let our citizens buy ships in the cheapest market.

Who objects? The ship-builders alone, of all our population, have any apparent interest in objecting. They are a small class, whose interest should not be weighed against the commerce of the whole country and the importance of having a great body of trained American seamen from whom we could at once recruit our navy in the event of a foreign war. And even the ship-builders would not be injured; for, having no business now, they have no longer anything to lose. Free trade in everything, by giving them cheap materials, might enable them to revive their business; but the country will tolerate no subsidies heavy enough to bring them any effective relief. The real practical question is between having no ocean-going vessels carrying the American flag and a removal of the restrictions on the purchase of foreign-built ships. Free trade in ships would quickly restore our lost maritime importance; and free trade in everything would eventually, though perhaps slowly, enable us to compete with the foreign shipbuilders. Our native builders have a monopoly of constructing vessels for the coasting trade, which nobody proposes taking from them. Free materials would increase the profits of this branch of business, and we are in no danger of losing the art of ship-building so long as our vast coasting trade is exclusively in American bands.

SHALL WE PREPARE FOR RESUMPTION?

From the N. Y. Times.

Is anything to be done this session to facilitate a return to specie payments? It is not a fit subject for quackery. There is no short and easy method of escaping from the quagmire of inconvertibility, and regaining the solid, hard-money ground. Mere legislation will not extricate us from the one or put us in possession of the other. We must reach the desired end gradually, if we would escape grave disaster—and naturally, if we would have the end permanent when reached.

The marked decline in the gold premium during the last year is a tribute to the improving credit of the Government. It is a partial guarantee against the rude shock which many have anticipated as an inevitable attendant of resumption. But that is all. The appreciation in the value of greenbacks does not necessarily imply a near approach to consumption. The greenback might be at par with gold, and specie payment still an unrealized boon. Before that can be attained, the holder of paper must be able to exchange it for gold at pleasure; and before equal exchangeability can be established, the Government must be in a condition to meet all probable demands for gold. It might be possible for the Government to resume while the banks remain under the shelter of inconvertibility. But satisfactory resumption involves a readiness for specie payments on the part of the banks as well as of the Government. The Government is nearer a condition of fitness than the banks, but neither can be truly described as prepared, or preparing, for a change which all admit to be desirable.

The misfortune is that Congress has not only not done anything to promote resumption, but is continually doing something to postpone it. The Currency act of last session was a step in the wrong direction. The country is in no mood to endure contraction. Our business classes have difficulties enough to contend with, and the application of the contraction screw would render them intolerable. Rather let us wait until whatever excess of paper that is in circulation is absorbed legitimately. Time is essential to the operation of this process, but a little delay is preferable to widespread ruin. On the other hand contraction would not be a greater evil than expansion; and the latest enactment is, in effect, a measure of expansion. It adds something to the volume of currency, and so adds to the difficulties incident to resumption; while the gold bank scheme, which Congress also sanctioned, will certainly not make these difficulties less.

If, then, Congress really desires now to contribute somewhat to resumption, it must begin by rejecting all measures tending in any manner to swell the amount of currency. We have no hope that this session will witness a limitation of the bank privileges conferred by the late act to the banks actually chartered under it. But the country is entitled to ask that no sectional clamor shall be permitted to force us further from specie payments. If the present distribution of currency is unsatisfactory, let it be amended, but let it be amended by rearranging the bank facilities already existing, not by authorizing an increase of inconvertible paper. This must be understood to be the settled policy of Congress, or all talk about specie payments will be vain.

In the next place, some means must be employed to enforce preparation for resumption on the part of the banks. The bill introduced by Mr. Sumner is in this respect sound. It makes imperative the accumulation of a specie reserve, and nothing else will be effective. Had the banks been required from the outset to set aside as a specie reserve a respectable proportion of the amount of coin they have received for interest upon bonds deposited with the Government, their preparation would by this time have been almost complete. But they have done literally nothing to qualify them for resumption. The gold they have received has been sold, and the premium has served to increase their dividends. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The banks owe to the public the employment of such precautionary measures as are required to meet the emergency which must arise, sooner or later. And having evinced no disposition to act voluntarily, they cannot reasonably complain if the coercive method provided by Mr. Sumner, or something like it, be now sanctioned by Congress.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We are sorry that we have not been able to praise the most of President Grant's message; but what he says upon the subject of revenue reform merits approbation. He desires to abolish the present cumbrous machinery of the Internal Revenue Department, and to retain only the taxes upon tobacco, whisky, and stamps. This is wise and statesmanlike. It involves, as every one will perceive, the entire abandonment of the unconstitutional income tax.

We trust that Congress will lose no time in giving effect to this part of the President's recommendation. It is true that it may not be possible at once to simplify the whole system of taxation as much as he recommends, but it certainly is practicable to repeal the income tax without delay. That tax is not only unconstitutional, unjust, and odious, but, as it stands at present, it is a glaring violation of the public faith.

It proclaims, in a manner that cannot be gainsaid, that the people, as represented in Congress, esteem it a light thing to repudiate the obligations of the Government. When this tax was first enacted, it was solemnly stipulated that it should expire at the end of 1869. That was as much a part of the contract of the Government should not be subject to taxation. And yet, in defiance of this contract, Congress last year deliberately enacted a law continuing the tax which they had promised not to continue.

The sooner this violation of good faith is rescinded the better; for if it is allowed to continue, how can any confidence hereafter be placed in any declaration or pledge of Congress? Let the President's policy in regard to the income tax be realized at once by the entire abolition of that form of taxation at the earliest practicable day.

DISAGREEABLE TRUTHS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Scientific American* calls attention to some striking deficiencies in the make-up of our city. It says:—

"There is, perhaps, no large city in the civilized part of the world in which such utter scientific destitution prevails as in New York. However much the citizens may hunger and thirst after scientific knowledge, we have no public place in the city where their wants may be supplied. There is no museum of natural history, no collection of mineralogy and geology, no accumulation of models of machinery, no zoological garden, no technological collection for the free use of the people."

—True as the above is, it seems to us less remarkable and far less deplorable than a kindred deficiency. Our boys, for the most part, are not learning trades, nor qualifying themselves for any practical, productive career. We believe more of our youth are tending bars and billiard-rooms than are learning mechanical trades. Quite a number are trying to be clerks and book-keepers—at least twice as many as can ever find steady employment in those pursuits; but the men who dig our cellars, lay our brick, do our carpenter work, finish and furnish our houses, were nearly all born in Europe, and are regularly recruited from that continent. It seems to us that fewer Americans by birth are working as mechanics in our city than there were twenty or thirty years ago, and that far fewer of our boys are serving an apprenticeship.

But the gravest aspect of our social condition is the multiplicity and rapid increase of youth who have no regular pursuit, or, at least, follow none. They hang about grogshops and billiard rooms, drinking and smoking, and avowing their purpose to become politicians. Some of them have been set to work at trades, but have thrown down the trowel, the adze, the jack-plane, and deliberately addicted themselves for life to what they consider politics. They are always ready for a horse-race, a game of ball, a target excursion; but they do not average an honest day's work each per month. Of course, they are always needy, and envious of those who are not; and they seldom achieve a new suit of clothes save on the eve of a contested election. In short, they are a bad lot of loafers.

Though they expect to live out of the public, not one of these fellows ever suspected that it might be necessary for him to seem honest, moral, and decent in order to succeed in his chosen career. On the contrary, they are universally libertines, gamblers, and tipplers, or only fail to be for lack of means. They glory in target excursions; they swell Democratic processions; they begin to vote at sixteen or seventeen years of age; and are veteran repeaters by the time they are twenty. If there be any vice with which one of them is not already familiar, be sure that he is intent on its early acquirement. It was from such a crew that Catiline mustered the forces with which he advanced to sack and devastate Rome.

What shall be done to transform these young reprobates into honest, virtuous, useful, respected citizens? What must be our future if our future Tweeds are to be backed by thrice the number of these embryo ruffians that afflict us to-day?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $260, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, are generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
8 2 1y1 SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p6

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,396 94

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	83,508
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,602,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 10
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,372,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naaro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
41 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Publication House, Arch street, below Sixth. President, William Bucknell. After the usual routine of business Dr. Spratt submitted the quarterly report, showing that there were the names of 70 students on the list, 32 of whom were studying theology, and 38 were in the preparatory department. The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the quarter to have been $2370·71, and liabilities $4486. The contributing churches number 95. Arrangements are being made for the proper observance of the last Thursday in February as a day of prayer in behalf of colleges and Baptist institutions of learning.

—The new church edifice situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about fifteen miles from the city, erected for the Wayne congregation of Radnor, Pa., of which Rev. S. P. Linn is pastor, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., the other services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, James W. Dale, and Rev. John Chambers. The new building is of stone, cost $15,000, and will seat about 400 persons.

—About half-past eleven o'clock last evening a one and a half story frame and brick building, at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Market streets, occupied as a flour and feed store by Mr. A. Watson, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly, burning out the entire structure. During the progress of the fire a three and a half story brick building on Market street, below Twenty-second, formerly occupied as the Philadelphia vinegar and ink works, now occupied in the upper stories as a tenement house by a number of families, was slightly damaged in consequence of the roof taking fire from the sparks.

Domestic Affairs.

—The standing committees of Congress were yesterday announced.

—The funeral of General Walbridge will take place to-morrow in Washington.

—The question of revision and consolidation of the postal laws claims a large share of Congressional attention.

—President Grant's views on the fishing question have caused an uneasy feeling in England, and it is not likely that that country will support Canada in any unjust claims.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report the bill to revise the postal laws was considered, and Mr. Farnsworth's amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected. Mr. Niblack introduced a bill repealing the Suffrage act passed on the 31st of May last, and Mr. Butler gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask consideration of the general Amnesty bill. The death of Mr. Ridgway, of Virginia, was announced, and after the customary eulogies the House adjourned until Monday.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ORLEANS CAPTURED—THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES—THE BLACK SEA QUESTION—OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Chateau de Conen, writes on the 1st:

"Prince George has removed his headquarters from Le Vert Galant to Chelles-on-the-Marne, to co-operate with the expedition of the sixth corps. There was a grand effort yesterday. The day before there was a heavy cannonade, but no infantry appeared on the north side. Very early yesterday it was apparent there was hot work on the west; the fort of Mont Valerien was thundering away.

"From an eminence overhanging Argenteuil everything was visible. A battle was in progress at the south. Toward Mont Valerien, but closer to my position, the work was very warm. Since early in the morning shells from batteries at Nanterre and Courbevoie had been crashing into Bezons and Argenteuil. The sheltered road behind the latter town was scored in many places with deep ruts made by shells. The bank of the river on the French side was lined by their infantry, who kept up a faltering fire into the darkness, in anticipation of an attempt to restore the bridge at Bezons. The troops occupying that town, Argenteuil, and the intermediate posts stood to their arms, but made no effort to reply to a fire so purposeless and doing so little harm.

"The batteries on the other side of the river, from the eminence where I stood, kept up an unremitting fire upon it. Shells ploughed its sammit in all directions, and the buildings which crowned it were knocked about remorselessly. As day broke, it became too dangerous a position, and, notwithstanding its advantages as a point of outlook, I was compelled to evacuate it. A retreat into the low ground beyond it was out of the 'frying-pan into the fire.' If I went east, shells from La Brice were tumbling into Epinay, Strats and Deuil. Montmagny and Stains were having rough times at the hands of the Fort Double-Crown-of-the-North. Farther around, Drancy and Le Bourget were attacked by Fort de l'Est.

"From Margency I accompanied a staff officer through Montmagny to Garges and Arnouville. Then for the first time the inevitable result—a retrograde movement—set in. The French, however, deserve credit for their regular manner of retreat.

"Another demonstration took place in the direction of Le Bourget at a later hour. Dense columns of French troops showed themselves on the plain in front of the fort of Aubervilliers, and advanced steadily toward Le Bourget. But they lost heart before they got nearer than the railway station, and never came within range. Bourget, already pounded with shells, was again bombarded. All day, in fact, the shell-fire from the forts all around the circuit was heavy and continuous, but so wild and purposeless that it did little damage. Everything on the northern side has been in the nature of a feint.'

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Special to the New York Evening Telegram.]—Intelligence from Brussels, just received in this city from reliable sources, gives the assurance that Prussia positively contemplates and connives at the annexation of Luxemburg for the following reasons: Firstly. The annexation of Lorraine will be strategically useless without Luxembourg. Secondly. Lord Stanley in 1867 declared that the guarantees of the neutrality of England as to Luxembourg would not involve the necessity of defending the treaty. Thirdly, Prussia believes that England would not therefore oppose this annexation. Prussian agents are at present busily engaged in canvassing the feelings of the inhabitants of the Duchy, and, as far as can be ascertained, a majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation.

Indignation is felt by all classes here at the ignominious retreat of the British government from the position it has taken on Lord Granville's first note in reply to Gortschakoff. Russia clearly said to England recall your abrogation treaty or fight. All the subsequent documents from Russia maintained the same determination, which is an utter disregard of the fourteenth clause of the treaty. Lord Granville, while not opposing the conference, maintains it. It is well known what were his original opinion and determination in reference to the attitude which ought to be taken in the matter by England.

In the best informed circles it is understood that Granville's surrender has been secured by the personal influence of the Queen, who is thoroughly German in her sentiments, and unwilling to give her royal endorsement to a policy that would be so unfavorable to Prussia in the present crisis. It is said in political circles that England cannot honorably consent to a meeting of the Congress until France can be properly represented.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, via London, Dec. 6, 6 P. M. The French were utterly defeated at Orleans; 10,000 were captured and seventy-seven guns, including several mitrailleuse, and four gunboats on the Loire were also captured.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—[Special to New York World.]—General Ducrot's army still holds its position across the neck of the peninsula west of Champigny; that the main body of his army has marched southwestward to Creteil, where it occupies a position between the Seine and Marne, protected by the guns of Fort Charenton. The whole loss of the Germans at Paris since November 28 exceeds 6500 men.

The army of the Loire, 200,000 strong, is marching up the left bank of the Loire, to where they can meet the army of the east, 60,000 strong, when the combined armies will move toward Fontainbleau. The object of General Manteufel's occupation of Rouen is to push forward a column to Havre in order to obtain supplies by sea. The Germans are approaching Blois along the railway.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—Parliament opened on Monday. The King, in his speech from the throne, declared that, with Rome as the capital, the edifice commenced by Charles Albert was crowned, and the freedom of Italy completed, and it was now the task of the Chambers to make her great and happy. While we are thus happy, he continued, two nations, glorious representatives of civilization, are engaged in a horrible struggle. We will persist in our efforts to induce them to end the conflict, and prove that united Italy is the emblem of order, liberty and peace in Europe. In reference to the Pope, the King said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. Improvements in the administration of the government and the development of the military and educational systems were promised.

In regard to the election of Prince Amodeus to the throne of Spain, the King said: "A sister nation has invited our son to rule over its destinies. We rejoice in the great honor conferred on our dynasty, and hope that it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain." The speech concluded with congratulations on the present condition and hopes for the future career of the nation, and was received with loud cheers.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—In addition to the report of the proceedings in the chamber, in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the following business was transacted:—

The Paid Fire Department bill passed from the sixteenth to the twenty-sixth sections without amendment. The twenty-seventh section was amended by making an appropriation of $400,000.

Mr. Shermer presented a report, recommending the passage of the bill, with certain amendments among them one to elect the commissioners at the last meeting in December, 1870, and every other year in 1871. A new section was added to the bill, appropriating $400,000 for the maintenance of the department during the year 1871, for salaries of employes and purchase of apparatus.

Dr. C. E. Kamerly, from the Second ward, moved to postpone the bill, for the purpose of having it printed as amended.

Mr. Kamerly, in a lengthy speech, opposed the bill in toto, stating that it was against the wishes of the people. He claimed that no Councils had the right to abolish a time-honored institution without instruction from the people.

Several members opposed the motion, which was lost—yeas 6, nays 15.

The Chamber then proceeded to consider the bill, a motion to consider in Committee of the Whole, by Mr. Hopkins, being lost.

Mr. Cochran moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out seven and inserting five commissioners. Yeas and nays being called the amendment was carried—yeas 15, nays 9.

The second section of the bill was so modified as to fix the time for electing the commissioners at the last meeting of Councils this year and every two years hereafter at the second Tuesday in February, and electing the commissioners for four and for two years, and stating that the minority in each Chamber shall always be represented by one in the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Kamerly moved to strike out the latter section. Lost by a decided vote.

Mr. Cochran moved to amend the section by striking out the clause relating to the minority, and inserting "and the persons so selected by the minority shall be elected by the majority." Lost by a tie vote.

The section as amended was then passed.

The third and fourth sections of the bill were adopted without amendments.

Mr. Marcus moved to amend the fifth section by requiring the Board of Commissioners to hold their meetings publicly. Carried.

After appending some further amendments to the bill, the Chamber, on motion of Mr. Geo. A. Smith, went into Committee of the Whole to amend the title of the bill. By virtue of the Twenty seventh section, an appropriation of $400,000 was made for the maintainance of the Fire Department, and the title of the bill had to be amended accordingly. Owing to the repeated efforts of Messrs. Kamerly and King to defeat the bill, the Committee of the Whole were unable for several hours to amend the title. About four o'clock it was accomplished, however, and the bill was put upon its final passage.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cramer, Fareira, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Jones, McIlvain, Plumly, Ritchie, Shermer, Shoemaker, George A. Smith, Wm. F. Smith, Cattell, president—16.

Nays—Messrs. Bickel, Cochran, Hookey, Hopkins, Kamerly, Marcus and Snyder—7.

The Chamber then proceeded to take a recess for half an hour, and the bill was sent to Common Council.

After the recess the usual business of Council was taken up. A number of petitions and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Waterworks, reported a resolution making certain transfers of appropriation from the Department of Highways to the Department to supply the city with water. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a resolution giving permission to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to change their route of track to Gray's Ferry. Passed.

Mr. Bumm, from the Committee on Cash Accounts, presented the following statement from the City Treasurer:

Cash on hand December 1,	-	$1,258,491 27
Appropriated as follows:		
To pay interest on city debt,	-	$705,800 49
To pay loan warrants,	-	345,500 00
To pay sundry claims,	-	53,945 94
To pay sinking fund securities,	-	153,244 84
Total,	-	$1,258,491 27

At this point the bill creating a paid Fire Department was returned from Common Council, which refused to concur in the amendments of Select Council.

On motion of Mr. George A. Smith, the Chamber refused to desist from its amendments, and Messrs. George A. Smith, Franciscus and Wm. F. Smith were appointed a Committee of Conference, with leave to sit at once.

The Chamber then proceeded to consider and pass a number of the regular appropriation bills o Common Council; among them—for the Guardians of the Poor, for the Board of Health, for the City Treasury, for the Police, and Board of Revision of Taxes.

A few minutes before six o'clock the Conference Committee on the fire bill returned and reported that it had agreed with Common Council on the bill. The report of the committee was received and adopted—yeas 15, nays 2.

The Chamber then passed Common Council bill to create a temporary loan to pay the interest on the city debt due January 1.

Common Council bill to increase the salaries of the Chief of Police, Water Register and Fire Marshal was postponed.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This body met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Commissioner, asking for a special appropriation of $750. Referred.

Also, one from the Superintendant of Fire and Police Alarm Telegraph for certain transfers. Referred.

Mr. Huhn presented the names of Lafayette Harter and Henry Baine as the sureties of Jos. Baine, City Commissioner elect. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance appropriating $441,420 to the Guardians of the Poor for 1871. The bill passed. It increases the amount $18,626 75 over 1870.

Also the ordinance appropriating $33,800 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for 1871; a decrease of $1000 over last year. Passed.

Also the bill making an appropriation of $441,050 to the Department of Water; an increase of $60,550 Passed.

The Chamber went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. W. S. Allen in the chair. No amendments were made, and the Committee rising, the bill was passed.

Also the ordinance appropriating $48,112 to the Department of Surveys for 1871; an increase of $9,648. Passed.

The bill to create a Paid Fire Department was received from Select Council.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the amendments of Select Council were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hetzell, Hanna and Mitchell.

The bill to make an appropriation to the Board of Health of $239,240, an increase of $4530, was passed.

Mr. Hanna submitted a resolution for the paving of Tower street, in the Tenth ward. Passed.

Mr. Judge offered a resolution for the Commissioner of Highways to have repaired the bridges on Clearfield and Cedar streets. Passed.

Mr. Fagan presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Third division of the Third ward from 783 to 775 south Third street. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna called up the ordinance increasing the salaries of the Chief of Police to $2500, the Fire Marshal to $2000, and of the Register of the Water Department to $2500, an increase respectively of $500, $300 and $500, and abolishing the office of Chief of Detectives.

Mr. Bardsley moved to amend by adding the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, increasing the salary to $2500 from $2000. Agreed to.

Mr. W. S. Allen moved to amend by striking out the chief of police. Not agreed to.

Mr. J. S. Allen offered an amendment to increase the salaries of the firemen of the Delaware Water Works $200, making the salaries $800.

Mr. Gill moved to further amend by increasing the salaries of all the firemen in the various waterworks to $800. Not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

The question was taken on Mr. Allen's amendment, which was also lost.

On the second section, abolishing the office of chief of detectives, the ayes and nays were taken, resulting: 13 yeas, nays 23, so the section was not agreed to. The bill was then passed as amended.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution relative to the construction of a proper crossing at the intersection of the Connecting Railroad with Diamond street. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance appropriating $3000 for the defence and protection of the city. Passed.

Also the ordinance making an appropriation of $82,500 to the commissioners of Fairmount Park for the expenses of 1871. The increase over 1870 is $30,000.

Also an ordinance making appropriations for the year 1871 to the following city departments:

Markets and City Property,	-	$122,421
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph,	-	52,450
City Controller's Department,	-	21,500
Superintendent of city railroads,	-	8,800

All of which were postponed.

Mr. Bardsley presented an ordinance appropriating $1350 for the opening of Sloan street.

The yeas and nays were called, but no quorum answering, Common Council was declared adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon, when a special meeting will be held.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.—In the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia Albert A. Outerbridge, Esq., has been appointed auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the property No. 405 Chesnut street, on a suit No. 945, June term, between Amelia A. Brady and Robert Black.

G. Morgan Eldridge, Esq., has been appointed auditor to settle, adjust, and distribute the fund arising from the sale of the property No. 2231 Mt. Vernon street, on a suit No. 90, September term, between Storrs and others and Levi and Edwin Miller in partnership.

In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, Samuel B. Huey, Esq., has been appointed an auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale No. 813 Morris street, in a suit between Hon. William E Lehman, Sarah Lehman, and James D. Smith, the surviving trustees under the will of William E Lehman, deceased, for Mrs. Sarah Jane Harris vs. Thomas Dorety.

George M. Dallas, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of William S. Price and Thomas Latimer, executors of the will of Martha Isabella Keate.

Frederick C. Brewster, Jr., Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of George Brintzinghoffer, administrator of the estate of Joseph Mealy, deceased.

James W. Latta, Esq., has been appointed auditor to settle, audit, and adjust the account of Catharine Pollitt, administratrix of David Pollitt, deceased.

Hon. Thomas Greenbank has been appointed auditor to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Stephen Phipps and James H. Cresson, executors of Sarah Phipps, deceased.

John O'Byrne, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Samuel R Colwell, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Thomas Worthington, deceased.

General William McCandless has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John Rees, executor of the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, deceased.

Gustavus Remak, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, administrator of the estate of John E. Distovert, deceased.

C. F. Erichson, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of James P. Morrison, administrator of Bridget Osborne, deceased.

Robert H. Hinckley, Jr., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of George Junkin, Esq., trustee appointed under the will of Charles Woodward for Mrs. Ann W. Olmstead, deceased.

Henry S. Hagert, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Thomas J. Martin, executor of the estate of Henry F. Price, deceased.

R. J. C. Walker, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Angelica Buckins, executrix of the last will and testament of William Buckius, deceased.

Edward Hopper, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Elizabeth Schell, executrix of the will of Charles Schell.

D. W. O'Brien, Esq., has been appointed auditor to settle the account of Elizabeth M. Flanagan, executrix of the estate of W. G. Flanagan, deceased.

D. W. O'Brien, Esq., has also been appointed auditor to settle the account of Michael Donaghue, administrator of the estate of Bernard Donaghue, deceased.

Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Matthew Newkirk, Jr., guardian of the estate of Emma Newkirk, a minor.

George M. Conarroe, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Sarah Gaul and the others who are executors of the estate of William Gaul, deceased.

William L. Dennis, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Francis Drexel, guardian of Mrs. Lizzie B. Edwards, late Patterson.

John Hanna, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Reuben Rothermel, administrator of the estate of Joel H. Rothermel.

J. M. Collins, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of Samuel W. Thackara and Alexander Thackara, executors of and trustees under the last will of William G. Mintzer, deceased.

Gustavus Remak has been appointed auditor of the account of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustees of the estate of Mary M. Destouet, under the will of George W. Morgan, deceased, and also under deed of Thomas Badarague.

John D. Shoemaker, Esq., has been appointed auditor of the account of William McGeorge, Jr., Esq., administrator of the estate of William C. H. Brown.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·13 MOON SETS..... 5·53
SUN SETS..... 4·32 HIGH WATER..... 2·08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn.	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Wyoming	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26

FOR EUROPE.

India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Percire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 10
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Alpine, Hines, Savannah, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig Robin, Douglass, Cardenas, Knight & Sons.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Cienfuegos, do.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, Havana, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, 1 day from New York, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, 16 days from Curacoa, with salt to John Dallett & Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Buckminster, 7 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Alcyone, from Portland, with headings to E. F. Cabada—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr L. A. Dasenhower, Grace, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Remittance, Elsey, fm Rappahannock, with railroad ties.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, 4 days fm New York, with barley to order.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

AT CHESTER.

Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, 60 days from Milk River, Jam., with logwood to A. Solomon & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 8.—Two barges left in tow for Baltimore, light.

R. J. Chard, with stone, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. H. Vedder, Grace, Wart, F. H. Parks, L. J. Bennett, Jo, S. S. Thorn, Rebate, John S. Pierce, Goddess of Liberty, and A. Allison, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 9.—The Flying Fish, D. J. Mitchell, and Nelson, Lothridge & Co., with coal for New York, left last evening.

Mary Irene, with old rails, and 13 regular and 2 transient barges (15), light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 9.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Colonel H. C. Baldinger, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Lizzie and Laura, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
George and Annie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 8—A. M.—Four brigs passed up yesterday, all unknown. Went to sea last night, brigs Amelia Emma and E. C. Redman, for New York; also, about 20 schrs from the harbor.

Arrived this A. M. a bark from outside, not yet reported. A bark and brig coming down the bay.

P. M.—No reports from off shore to-day.

Wind N. W.; stiff. Thermometer, 54.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Moreland, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Hansa, Brinkenstein, from Bremen for New York, s'd from Peterhead, Scotland, about 7th inst., with passengers of wrecked steamer Union.

Steamer Silesia, from Hamburg, at New York yesterday. She made the voyage without interruption from French cruisers.

Steamer Cimbria, from New York, at Hamburg 6th instant.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, for Baltimore via Havana and Key West, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst.

Steamer Hornet, Hudson, for Nassau, N.P., cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Morro Castle, Adams, for Havana, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Clyde, Kennedy, from New York, at Galveston 6th inst.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, from New York, at Mobile 5th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana, 5th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 2169 bbls. molasses, 2196 bales hides, 1611 bdls. do, 2660 bales cotton, 116 hhds. sugar, 50 pkgs. sundries.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, hence, was discharging at Genoa 16th ult.

Bark Wasp, Brady, hence, was discharging at Genoa 16th ult.

Brig Herald, Hanson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 3d inst.

Br. brig Glance, Frith, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Matanzas 30th ult.

Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, fm Wilmington, N. C., at Matanzas 28th ult.

Schr Edward Kidder, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., and sailed again.

Schr Mary J. Ward, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr Joseph Baymork, Burdge, hence, at Mobile 2d inst.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York 7th inst.

Schr William S. Hillis, Crowell, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst.

Schr Joseph W. Wilson, Somers, hence for St. Martins, was spoken 2d inst., lat. 22 50, long. 63.

Schr John Bird, Sleeper, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 6th instant.

Schrs R. H. Huddell, Maloy, and George W. Midton, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.

Schr Clara, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr John Cadwalader, Smith, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst., for Hyannis.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst., for New York.

Schrs Geo. Twibill, Harrington, and S. C. Evans, Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bridgeport 6th inst.

Schr Catawamteak, Lord, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Mary E. Femerick, Dasey, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 4th inst.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, at New York 7th inst. from Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs Cora Nash, Nash, and Anna Borland, Hulse, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schrs C. B. Wood, Smith; W. H. Tiers, Crowley; Sarah Wood, Hickman; F. R. Baird, Ireland; F. H. Wainwright, Adams; J. S. Hewitt, Foster; G. S. Morris, Richard; Emily and Jennie, Jewitt; and F. Nickerson, Nickerson, all from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

Schrs Francis, Gibbs, from Hallowell; Maryland, Torry, from Bangor; Annie May, Baker, from Marblehead; American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence; and William B. Thomas, Dinsmore, fm Portsmouth, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Martha Bowker, which went ashore on the mouth of the Back Channel, on the Schuylkill, will have to discharge a part of her cargo to get off. The tugboat General Wm. McCandless and the new Ice Boat attempted to pull her off, but were unsuccessful.

Schr Roxie I. Conner, from Delaware, with grain, etc., to John L. Redner, was capsized in the Delaware, yesterday afternoon, by a sudden squall, opposite Pine street wharf. She filled and sunk; only a small portion of her masts are above water; towed into Pine street wharf.

Schr Lady Ellen, fm Providence for Philadelphia, in coming through Hell Gate yesterday, missed stays, and went ashore on the North Brother. She will be hauled off at the next tide.

Captain Smith, of schr Samuel L. Russell, at Savannah from Philadelphia, reports that he was 13 days out, having had a succession of gales from almost every point of the compass. When off Hatteras, during a gale, lost the greater part of his deck load, which consisted of coal oil.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
5 15 tf DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.
Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·45 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·35 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·00 Noon.
Erie Express	3·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 4·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·25, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE proceedings in Councils yesterday brought into bold relief the fact that the Democrats are determined to make resolute partisan opposition to a paid Fire Department, and to do everything in their power to postpone or defeat this necessary municipal reform. The disagreement between the two branches on some of the details of the bill were quickly reconciled by a committee of conference. Its decision was promptly approved by the Select Branch, but in the Common Branch the Democratic members resorted to filibustering opposition, which prevented final action. At the next session we presume the vote of the Select branch will be concurred in, and the bill will go to the Mayor. If that officer is animated by the spirit that prompts his partisan associates in Councils, with a few honorable exceptions, he will veto the bill, but even in that event we trust that, through the aid of a few just Democrats who have more regard for the welfare of the city than for petty partisan intrigues, it will still become a municipal law. Public sentiment clearly demands the new system. The volunteer department, full as it may be of past glory, has outlived its usefulness, and in this age of progress the highest interests require that it should give way to a more economical and effective and a less demoralizing system. The property interests at stake are so immense that it is imperatively necessary that the very best method of extinguishing fires should be adopted, while the population capable of running with the hose-carriages is so large that it is a fearful waste of physical force to call even a small proportion of the existing firemen into service. Practically, a few hundred men, with the powerful aid of the steam fire engines, can be more efficient in nine fires out of ten than an army of volunteers who spend half their energies in clogging up each other's way and in creating obstructions to the end which all profess to have in view. The good, faithful, vigilant, brave, and experienced firemen of Philadelphia deserve to be not only honored but paid for their laborious and heroic exertions. While a new department might not call all these men into its service, it would necessarily employ a considerable proportion of them, and as for the amateurs, they can be safely left to seek physical exercise in some less important direction. It is high time that the extinguishment of fires should be treated as a serious business, instead of a holiday pastime, with which riots, rows, murderous bickerings, and demoralizing associations are inseparably intermingled. And if the Democrats, as a party, oppose this reform, they will deserve the bitter condemnation of all good citizens.

THE BALLOT, it would seem, is not yet a universal institution in this country. Senator Morton yesterday introduced a bill providing that all elections for President, Vice-President, and members of Congress shall be by ballot, and in explaining the object of the measure, said it was intended to apply to Kentucky and perhaps one or two other States in which elections are still *viva voce*. It is about time for this matter to be attended to. The *viva voce* vote in such a State as Kentucky is slightly out of place.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE occupied a great share of the time and attention of the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday. Mr. Farnsworth's modified project for doing away with this iniquity failed to pass, however; but the House struck from the new postal code every reference to the franking privilege, this negative action being even more radical than that which Mr. Farnsworth had endeavored to secure. The House last session passed a bill doing away with the franking privilege, but the Senate has not and will not assent to the measure. Nor is it at all likely that the Senate will agree to the action taken by the House yesterday, although it might have been satisfied with the proposition of Mr. Farnsworth to allow each Senator and Representative $100 per session for postage, with provision for the distribution of public documents. Putting it all together, the prospects of a repeal of the franking privilege by the Forty-first Congress are rather meagre.

IT SEEMS from the proceedings of the Special Committee of the Board of Education, held yesterday, that the extortionate prices for a portion of the school supplies of Philadelphia have been realized through the agency of a ring made up, in part, of the male school principals. It is alleged that these gentry are not satisfied with teaching "the young idea how to shoot," but that they have been getting up ingenious devices for picking the pockets of adult tax-payers. We hope this charge will be thoroughly investigated, and that the guilty parties may be exposed and discharged from their present positions.

OUR DELINQUENT ALDERMEN were given another warning by Judge Paxson yesterday. This officer gives notice to the aldermen that if the practice of committing persons for a further hearing, and then letting them remain in prison without attention, is not discontinued, he will cause such aldermen as are guilty of it to be indicted for misdemeanor in office. One would think that there would be no necessity to wait for a repetition of this offense. Some of the aldermen have been addicted to it for so many years, that they have come to regard themselves as above all law.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.—Senator Wilson yesterday introduced a bill to prevent the assessment of money upon Government employes for political or other purposes. Voluntary contributions by those in the civil service to the party organizations to which they belong are perfectly proper; but the system at present in vogue of extorting money from every Government employe is a mischievous one, and its abolition by law will constitute a good move in the direction of of civil service reform.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Art Reception at the Union League House.

The Union League Club, having retired from politics, could not find a better way of expending its superabundant energies than by endeavoring to promote the art interests of Philadelphia by bringing the artists and the art patrons together in a manner most agreeable to both parties. The Union League is largely composed of gentlemen of wealth, culture, and leisure; and to such a large and influential body of our best citizens the artists have a right to look for liberal aid and encouragement. If the encouragement of art meant merely affording facilities for the sale of pictures, such a body as the Union League Club might well be excused from interesting itself; but the fine arts have an intimate relation to the civilization of a country, and fine pictures and statues, like good books, have values that money cannot represent. They not only confer pleasure but they aid in cultivating and educating public taste, and indirectly are important auxiliaries to religion and morality. One of the great difficulties under which artists in the United States labor is the lack of a highly cultivated class of patrons, who will be intelligently critical in their demands for thoroughly good work, and willingly aid the professors of art in their studies and labors liberally both with money and influence. Since the Academy of Fine Arts has been taking a resting spell after its enormous labors of more than half a century, the artists have been deprived of the opportunities for displaying their works afforded by the annual exhibition—a matter the less to be regretted as the exhibitions of the Academy were almost invariably badly managed, and did as much injury by the ill feelings they excited as they did good by making the public acquainted with the production, of the studies. The proposition, therefore, of the Union League to hold a series of art receptions was received with pleasure both by the artists and the lovers of art in Philadelphia, and the display made at the first reception last evening was creditable, considering the short time the artists were given for preparation. The rooms were crowded with the beauty and fashion of Philadelphia, and although it was impossible for any one to make a satisfactory inspection of most of the pictures, the reception was a decided success, and appeared to be highly enjoyed by all present.

As compared with a regular exhibition, of course an informal affair of this kind labored under many disadvantages, and the display, considered merely as an exhibition, scarcely represented the full strength of the artistic talent of Philadelphia. Among the ninety-four works which adorned the walls there were, however, a number of very superior performances that will well repay a much closer examination than it was possible for any one to give them last night.

The honors of the occasion were carried off by Mr. D. R. Knight's fine picture of "Othello at the house of Brabantio," which we noticed in detail a few days ago, and by Mr. Edward Moran's striking illustration of the passage in the "Book of Job" descriptive of the staying of the waters, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," etc. To the majority of those in attendance last evening both of these pictures were entirely new, for Mr. Knight's has just left his studio, and Mr. Moran's was only exhibited in this city for a couple of days last spring after it was finished. These pictures possess very great merit and were the centres of attraction last evening. Mr. Moran also was represented by a number of water colors. Among the most prominent among the other contributions are a landscape entitled "Solitude," by Mr. James Hamilton, which is marked by the poetical feeling that he infuses into his best works, Mr. George C. Lambdin exhibits several characteristic works, the most prominent of which is a very charming picture entitled "The Rustic Toilet," painted in his best style. Mr. Isaac Williams contributes several small canvases of Pennsylvania and Fairmount Park scenery, the most important of which we have noticed in these columns before. Mr. Russell Smith has a fine view of "The Brandywine Battlefield," which has a beautiful bit of middle distance in the centre of the picture, and "An Old Mill on the Wissahickon." Mr. W. H. Wilcox is represented by a "View on the Wissahickon," Mr. T. J. Fennimore by several bits of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire scenery, Mr. A. G. Heaton by a portrait and several pen-and-ink drawings, Mr. P. F. Rothermel by a couple of small bits of color entitled respectively "Perdita" and "Sharp Shooters;" Miss Mary A. Wyman, one of our youngest lady artists, by "Little Nell and her Grandfather," a picture of much merit; Mrs. E. A. Christie by "A Scene in the Wyoming Valley," Mr. N. H. Trotter by several animal pictures, Mr. Peter Moran by "A Fox Hunt," and Mr. E. D. Lewis by a couple of landscapes and a marine painted in his usual telling style.

The pictures will remain on exhibition this evening and to-morrow, and lovers of art should take advantage of the opportunities to see what the Philadelphia artists have been doing lately. Another reception will be given in January, we understand, and we hope that an effort will be made to have an even better display. For such an occasion as this the artists should put the best foot forward, and if all parties interested do their best to make the receptions attractive, they ought to be productive not only of a great deal of innocent pleasure but of much positive good both to the artists and the public.

NOTICES.

YOU CAN BUY
CLOTHING
BETTER AND CHEAPER
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
THEY WILL NOT BE
UNDERSOLD
UNDER
ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

INVITING.—Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut street, have now in store an excellent assortment of the finest quality of all kinds of fancy groceries, suitable for the holidays, such as finest *Dehesa Raisins*, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; New Figs, Prunes, Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Currants, Citron, French and English Cheese, Sardines, Pears, Mushrooms, Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Beans, Limes, Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, and a general assortment of all goods pertaining to the business. Also the finest quality of Butter in small packages; extra fine Flour expressly for family use.

OUR manufacturers, convinced of the value of nickel-plating, are rapidly applying it as an ornamentation, and preservative against rust to the long catalogue of articles of metal manufacture.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 16t

CARPETINGS.

INVITATION.
Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home productions.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 mwf tl 1 PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best
Siberian Squirrel Sets from ..... $5·00 to $8·00
Astrachan Sets from ..... 6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from ..... 5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from ..... 15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from ..... 12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from ..... 40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from ..... 75·00 upwards
and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices.
Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at
JOHN DAVIS',
No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET.
11 23 wfm1mrp Above Market.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 509 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
603 605
R. & W.
EXCELLENT OUTFITS FOR EXCELLENT GENTLEMEN.
HOLIDAY APPAREL FOR GROWING YOUTH.
CHOICE RAIMENT FOR THE LITTLE LADS.
Splendid Breakfast Coats.
Luxurious Smoking Jackets.
Gorgeous Robes de Chambre.
Magnificent Lounging Coats.
Boys' Reefing Jackets.
Boys' Cape Overcoats.
Boys' Holiday Suits.
Boys' School Suits.
Fine Glengarry Overcoats.
Beautiful Chinchilla Stormproofs.
Substantial Beaver Cloth Coat.
Excellent Coachmen's Coats.
Fine Driving Overcoats.
Stylish Cheviot Overcoats.
Cheap Business Suits.
Everyday Suits.
Walking Suits.
Wedding Suits.
Evening Dress Suits.
Fine Cassimere Pants.
Elegant Cashmere Vests.
Superior Dress Coats.
READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
IN FULL BLAST.
Great
Brown
Hall.
All tastes suited! and at much lower prices than elsewhere.
Examine our stock! See our prices!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
MERCHANT TAILORING IN ITS
FINER
BRANCHES,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING
BETTER
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

TO RENT.
TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf
TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER, 12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.
TO LET, FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, FIVE-story Store, No. 420 Market street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 926 MARSHALL St. 12 7 4t*

DRESS GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On MONDAY, December 5,
WE SHALL ARRANGE ON
SPECIAL COUNTERS
AN
IMMENSE PURCHASE
TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS,
A Large Line of
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS
AT
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
A FEW QUOTATIONS:
Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.
One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.
Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.
Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.
Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.
Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.
Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth $1·50.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS (American and English), in great variety, for sale at low prices, at the Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, corner of WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, Philadelphia. 12 7 3t*

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
10 12 wfm3m4p

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
9 30 mwf6p PHILADELPHIA.
OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons.*

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Booth will personate "Claude Melnotte." To-morrow evening he will appear as "Richard III."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be represented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the performances this evening will consist of the burlesque of *Pocahontas* and the comedy of *The Green-Eyed Monster.*

A matinee to-morrow.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, is a great attraction to the admirers of fine equestrianism. A first-rate performance will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN the last performances will be given this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening. Mr. Fox will then shut up shop for a while in order to prepare for the opening of his new theatre on Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, which will take place on Saturday evening, December 17.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE those who wish to be amused will find abundant attractions in the programme announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. William Arlington will make his last appearances this evening and to-morrow. A matinee to-morrow.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his second matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-day at 4 o'clock. Selections from Beethoven's works will be performed.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon, when a fine programme of classical and popular music will be presented.

A GRAND BAZAAR, in aid of the Baptist Home, will be held at Horticultural Hall for one week, commencing Monday, December 12. The proceeds of this bazaar will be devoted to furnishing a home for the aged, infirm, and poor, and we commend it to the favorable notice of our readers.

A GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR will be held at Horticultural Hall from December 20 to January 2. Gifts for the fair and communications may be sent to the German Society's Hall, No. 24 S. Seventh street.

CONCERT.—On Saturday night the Washington Quintette give one of their grand concerts, vocal and instrumental. The selections are good, and a fine entertainment may be expected. Mr. Kellogg is announced for a solo.

CITY ITEMS.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

CUSTIS—THOMPSON.—On the 8th instant, at Trinity Church, Southwark, by the Rev. J. Y. Burk, Mr. JOHN F. CUSTIS to LILLIE, daughter of Oscar Thompson, Esq., all of this city.

ECKFELDT—DESHONG.—On Thursday, December 8th, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, HENRY S. ECKFELDT to MARY, daughter of M. W. Deshong, all of this city.

OBERMYER—HEYDECKER.—On the evening of the 8th instant, by Jewish ceremony, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Rabbi Hirsh, Mr. ALEXANDER OBERMYER to Miss BABETTE HEYDECKER, all of this city.

SMITH—MOORE.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. William H. Furness, WILLIAM M. SMITH and CARRIE, daughter of Marmaduke Moore. No cards.

DIED.

HOLLINSHEAD.—On Wednesday morning, December 7th, 1870, MARY S. HOLLINSHEAD, relict of the late Charles E. Hollinshead, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles W. Hollinshead, No. 123 South Thirteenth street, on Friday morning, December 9th, at 10 o'clock.

Funeral to proceed to the Methodist Church in Burlington, N. J., by the 12 o'clock line from Walnut street wharf.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 5th instant, MARGARET McLAUGHLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Mr. Robert Caterson, No. 1042 Howell street, below Spruce, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

OGBORN.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, widow of the late Fothergill Ogborn, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her daughter's residence, No. 407 Franklin street, on Seventh day, the 10th instant. Meet at the house at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

REED.—On the morning of December 9th, WILLIAM A., son of Dr. W. A. and Mary D. Reed, in the 20th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 15 fmwf*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

This lecture is a presentation of the facts of life, against the theory that women are born to be supported and protected by men.

LUCRETIA MOTT
will introduce Miss ANTHONY to the audience.

Admission, 50 cents: Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the lecture.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 9 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ TO VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1870.

A special meeting of the VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the Association Rooms, No. 123 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the necessity of some Congressional legislation to protect and advance the interests of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

All persons interested in this matter are invited to be present.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN,
Secretary. 12 9 fmtu3t*

☞ TO THE FRIENDS OF HOMŒOPATHY and the Public.—The Homœopathic Hospital, just erected on CUTHBERT street, above Eleventh, in the rear of and forming a part of the Hahnemann Medical College, is now completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., will be opened to the public. The ladies, through whose exertions the funds have been provided for the erection, propose to hold a FAIR for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the building on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next, commencing on the latter days at 10 o'clock A. M., the proceeds of which are to provide for the furnishing and equipment of the Hospital. 12 9 2t*

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 1f C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now open at HORTICULTURAL HALL, and will be until SATURDAY evening, December 10. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade,	Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox,	Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,	

11 18 fmw10t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6trp Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870.

The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office. GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6t Secretary.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 3d inst.

THOMAS J. MAGILL,
12 3 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ ASPECT OF THE RUSSIAN QUESTION—Do HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, execute orders for printing of all descriptions? 1f

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf9

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. (10 5 wfm3mrp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2mšp CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.
These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in
Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,
And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their
Marble Store,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
11 22 tf4p

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have now arranged for examination the largest and finest assortment we have ever offered of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Wares,
Paris Clocks
and Bronzes,
English and Vienna Fancy Goods,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Fresh importations of fine goods arriving daily.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT SHALL WE DO
WITH OUR $500,000 WORTH OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING?
THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON
And the consequent Dullness of Trade, as compared with what we had expected and prepared for,
LEAVE US WITH AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK!!!
We will not carry it,
For we commence each season with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, and moreover
WE NEED THE MONEY
For investment in Spring manufactures. Therefore it Must be Sold.
THE PRESENT MAMMOTH SALE
IS REALLY THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, everything of our own best makes, and selling at a heavy discount on ordinary prices.
BOYS' WEAR.
Jackets, Overcoats, School and Dress Suits, as good as can be had in Philadelphia, and offered now at lower rates than such goods are likely ever again to be offered at.
COME AT ONCE TO
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINES.

WE HAVE ONLY
TWENTY CASES
OF THE
KUPFERBERG'S
Sparkling Moselles
Left, which we will sell
AT
$18 PER CASE.
WE OFFER THEM AT THIS PRICE TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmwšm PHILADELPHIA.

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NOSE SPECTACLES
Tortoise Shell, Rubber, Gold, or invisible steel.
Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers.
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Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent gratis.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT
Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmwlmrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.
FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,
For sale by the gallon by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.
BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW
PUBLICATIONS.
WHAT CHANGED GUY DENNIS? or, Life at School. 16mo, 80 cents.
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AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
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11 30 wfm6t

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The Best Quality!
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwšm

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
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Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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Paris Confections
Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.
Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of
Paris Fancy Boxes,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of
BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.
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LEWIS H. REDNER,
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COUNT BISMARCK'S MANNERS.

From the London Spectator.

It is said on very questionable authority that M. Thiers has privately spoken of Count Bismarck as a powerful statesman, but for the rest "a barbarian"—officially, he speaks most courteously of the Count's demeanor—and a more trustworthy authority, Mr. Russell, the *Times'* correspondent at Versailles, has reported, in relation to M. Thiers' visit, that Count Bismarck is "most winning when he likes it, but not slow to anger, it is said." All the latest evidence seems to show that the great Prussian statesman, while singularly accessible to the external world, for his own purposes even courting observation and familiar communication with the miscellaneous crowd which craves intercourse with public men, not unfrequently puts unpleasant communications with an even ostentatious acerbity intended to exaggerate their repulsiveness. His contemptuously epigrammatic description of the Paris Government of Defense as "the gentlemen of the pavement"—his reported request to M. Thiers to tell him *which* French Republic he might happen to be representing, that of Paris, that of Tours, or that of Lyons—are cases in point. A still more authentic illustration of his manner is the bitter scorn with which in his last circular he declares that "on the French side the only consequence of the armistice would have been the abandonment by them of the inexplicable course they pursue of wasting their artillery munitions by firing the guns of their forts," as if Count Bismarck had never heard of such a thing as a powerful sortie which might break through the lines of the besiegers, and did not think it worth while to admit so trivial a consideration as that another month's consumption of provisions might leave the new army of Paris too hungry and ill-fed for any great effort of the kind! Yet in another part of the circular he treats the revictualling of Paris as a demand upon the Germans "to sacrifice the fruits of all the efforts we had made during two months, and the advantages we had achieved." How so? If the French were asked to make no sacrifice when invited to conclude the armistice without revictualling, how could the Germans be making so tremendous a sacrifice in allowing the revictualling? If the Germans in giving up a month's progress towards the starvation of Paris would be giving up so much, how could the French in refusing to accede to a month's progress towards starvation, without any attempt to help themselves, be giving up nothing? If the Germans believe that it would bring them a month nearer to success, clearly the French have a right to believe it would bring them a month nearer to failure. The *status quo* is not conceded to the French, if at the end of the armistice they are in a far worse position than at the beginning of it; and this must be so, if Count Bismarck thinks that to leave Paris with as much food a month hence as she has now, would be an awful sacrifice on the part of Germany. But we are not at all concerned now with the question at issue, except as proving that Count Bismarck uses superfluous scorn in his diplomacy—scorn which he knows to be scorn, and which he means to have the effect of scorn. It is plain enough, from M. Thiers' account of the discussion, that the idea of victualling was accepted by Count Bismarck at first as a not inadmissible condition of armistice; but that it was rejected by the military authorities, except at the absurd price of the surrender of "a fort, and perhaps more than one;" and that thereupon, when the government of Paris closed the negotiation, Count Bismarck thought it good policy to be surprised and disgusted with France, to accuse the French Government of insincerity in the negotiation from the first, and of having only accepted the conditions in order not to offend the neutral powers whose help they want to gain.

M. Thiers expressly states that "the question of revictualling did not at first give rise to any fundamental objection on the part of the Chancellor." Why, then, when it is pressed, affect this scornful astonishment, and deal out these superfluous charges of insincerity? Clearly this must be due either to a habit or policy of scorn. There was no reason why Count Bismarck should not have admitted the intrinsic difficulty of concluding an armistice preserving the *status quo*, and have freely acknowledged that while the refusal to admit revictualling would entail a terrible disadvantage on France, the assent to this condition would have caused far too great a sacrifice to Germany. Such a confession would have enabled him to break off the negotiations without fresh acrimony. But Count Bismarck—though singularly polite, when he wishes to be so in personal interviews, as M. Thiers can attest—appears to regard diplomatic circulars as, in some sense, opportunities of attack, even though his armies are already in the field, and cannot keep his hands off France when he has an opportunity for moral blows. M. Thiers' circular in relation to his recent mission is far less aggressive on Germany than is Count Bismarck's on France. M. Thiers states the facts courteously enough, and leaves them. The German Chancellor half-states the facts, and dashes them, as it were, contemptuously at the head of the Provisional Government.

What is the secret of this superfluously aggressive manner in so strong a man—for a manner it has always been ever since Count Bismarck's entrance on public life, though it has grown vastly in the last few months? His despatches to Austria and to the German Bund in 1866 were curt and dictatorial enough, though nothing to the circulars of 1870. Is it the result of deliberate policy? Is it the overflow of an intense interior arrogance? Or is it the outbreak of irrepressible irritation against the French for not knowing when they are beaten, and giving Count Bismarck so much more trouble than he had calculated upon?

We suspect it is due in part to all these motives. That Count Bismarck thinks it good policy to be overbearing, the whole history of his political life shows, and very few men do think it good policy to be overbearing, unless that attitude of mind is more or less natural to them, and they want an excuse for being themselves. It is very rare to find even amongst diplomatists a naturally yielding and conciliatory man putting on the dress of imperiousness or arrogance for a purpose, and assuredly this is not Count Bismarck's case. Overbearingness has certainly gained him prestige in Germany, though it has gained him some of the prestige of hatred as well as that of admiration. He has found that his curt, contemptuous style to the contumacious Chamber of Deputies, while subordinated to national ends, so far from having weakened his hold on the Prussian people, has very greatly increased the repute of his personal success. It has always been his habit to speak out his intellectual scorn freely, and he has discovered that the result, if it does not absolutely vindicate this habit, does at least show a good deal in its favor. And he forgets probably that the imperiousness of which, when identified with Germany, Germans were in a degree proud, when placed in direct conflict with France, France will only hate.

But we suspect that there is much more in Count Bismarck's present aggressiveness that is due to the third cause than to either of the others. It breathes disappointment and disgust against France for not accepting what seems to him the logic of the situation. He is a little anxious at the defeat of his calculations as to French pliancy, he is a little uneasy under his responsibility for this terrible war, with all its uncertainties; and he vents his anxiety and uneasiness on the French, who are its cause. Some years ago, in defending himself to a friend from the charge of unscrupulousness—it was in 1865, after the Danish war, but before the Austrian war, and at a time when no doubt that war was becoming visible to him—Count Bismarck wrote of himself:—"As a statesman, I am not even, according to my own feeling, sufficiently independent (*rucksichtslos*)—rather, indeed, cowardly, and simply because it is not easy in relation to the kind of questions which come before me, always to attain that clearness of view in the soil of which grows trust in God." And though since 1865 Count Bismarck's arrogance and self-confidence have very probably grown, and grown rapidly, yet so also has the scale of his responsibilities, which is, indeed, far greater just now than has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of a European statesman before. An imperious statesman committed to a course of the wisdom of which he is uncertain, very naturally grows more imperious in manner than ever, for all self-distrust acts as a stimulus to a man's habitual tone of action, even when that habitual tone is one of self-confidence. The First Napoleon was never so imperious as when he began to feel his power totter, and the Third Napoleon was never so irresolute as when he began to see that he had failed. Those who distrust themselves habitually, distrust themselves specially when they have new reason for self-distrust; but those who trust themselves habitually, for all practical purposes trust themselves most, nay, insist on trusting themselves almost fanatically, when they first begin to be conscious of a bottom of self-distrust. And we are disposed to think, therefore, that Count Bismarck's wanton excess of aggressiveness in this last circular on the armistice, is at least as much due to a sense of annoyance both with France and with himself for his miscalculation, as to the domineering habit of mind which has become chronic with him, and which, no doubt, he justifies politically by the awe it has so often inspired, and the prestige of masterliness it has given to his great career. In this case, however, he has overshot his own mark. He excites superfluous hatred among the French, and induces neutrals to speculate on the true meanings of expressions the truthfulness of which his very air of vexation disproves. If he thought the French capable of nothing during the time of the armistice but waste of powder and shot—depend upon it, he would either not have offered it at all, or if he had felt compelled to defer so far to the wishes of the neutrals, he would have felt inward delight at its failure.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Ride on a Cow-catcher—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The Lancaster *Express* of last evening says:—A somewhat singular accident occurred this morning at the junction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Harrisburg turnpike, opposite Coonley's coal yard. Just as Lancaster train No. 2, due here at 8:40, was reaching that point, an aged gentleman, named Christian Kauffman, eighty years of age, from near Petersburg, this county, attempted to drive across the track with a horse attached to a light dearborn market wagon. The horse became stubborn right upon the track, and there he stood, refusing to be coaxed or driven, while the train swooped down upon the doomed concern. Slowly it came, but surely; the brakes having been put down, however, and every measure taken on the instant to make the shock a light one, the horse was simply thrown into the ditch by the side of the track, receiving little injury, while the wagon was broken into a great number of pieces. And now comes the singular and remarkable part of the affair:—The bed of the wagon remained intact, and, with the old gentleman safely ensconced therein, was gently lowered upon the cow-catcher, and Mr. Kauffman, holding on with a wonderful tenacity, had a free ride for a short distance, when the train stopped. He was much bewildered at the situation, at first, but finally came to realize that he had been providentially preserved from what might have been a fearful death.

—A wealthy citizen of Boston is building what will be the most expensive private residence ever erected in that city. It will cost $300,000.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says more lives are lost weekly by scarlatina in London than the French are losing by their weekly sorties from Paris.

—The steamboats on the Connecticut river have been obliged to stop running as early as the first of the present month. The average time of stopping has been on the 12th inst.

—The house of Mr. Watson, in Marshall county, Ala., was burned week before last, and two of his children, idiots, were burned to death in it. Their mother was also badly burned.

—The catalogue of Brown University shows the following number of students:—Resident graduates, 2; seniors, 38; juniors, 47; sophomores, 53; freshmen, 80; total, 220.

—The members of the anti-Masonic societies recently organized in Iowa are instructed "not to vote for, trade with, buy from, employ, or have any other business relations with Freemasons."

—The Tipton (Ind.) *Times* says:—"Captain I. H. Montgomery has in his possession a topaz, found while digging a well on his farm on Indian Prairie, this county, some years ago, for which he has refused the sum of $250."

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Montgomery Avenue and Lithgow Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby instructed and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Montgomery avenue, from Girard avenue to Richmond street, the cost of paving intersections, not to exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-five cents; Lithgow street, from Dauphin street to Montgomery avenue, no cost to the city for grading or paving intersections, for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting thereon, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for the Expenses of a Special Election in the First Senatorial District, and to Authorize Certain Transfers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nine thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the "Ordinance making an appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1870," approved January 5, 1870, viz.:—

To Item 38, to pay officers of the election, four thousand dollars.

To Item 39, to pay Return Judges, Clerks, and Messengers, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Item 40, for ballot-boxes for the election, eighty-seven dollars.

To Item 41, for stationery, blanks, and printing required by the officers of the election, one thousand dollars.

To Item 53, to pay for printing canvassers' division transcripts, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 54, to pay for printing canvassers' lists, eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To Item 55, to pay for posting canvassers' division transcripts, ninety dollars.

To Item 56, to pay for posting canvassers' lists, ninety dollars.

To a new Item, to be called Item 56½, to pay for copying division transcripts and extra assessment books, at two cents per name, eight hundred and forty dollars.

To Item 59, to pay for rent of rooms in which elections are held, sixty dollars.

To Item 60, to pay for distributing ballot-boxes, fifty dollars.

To Item 61, to pay for advertising Sheriff's Proclamation, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 62, to pay for printing and posting Sheriff's Proclamation, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 63, to pay for recording election, twenty-five dollars.

Section 2. The City Controller is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the said ordinance, viz.:—

From Item 2, to pay jurors of Supreme Court, five hundred dollars.

From Item 6, to pay jurors of the District Court for the years 1868 and 1869, two hundred dollars.

From Item 8, to pay jurors of the Court of Common Pleas, four hundred dollars.

From Item 9, to pay petit jurors for the years 1868 and 1869, one hundred and fifty dollars.

From Item 78, to pay road jurors, one thousand dollars—in all, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 12, to pay jurors of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Board of Health for the Year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the annual appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 52, for stationery and printing, seven hundred dollars ($700).

To Item 30, for board and washing the clothing of bargemen, nurses, patients, and officers, one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 31, for general repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurance, three hundred dollars ($300).

To Item 32, for outside channel visits and taking vessels to Quarantine, and for quarters for boats and bargemen (including the purchase and maintenance of a steam tug-boat), one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 19, for use of Committee on Registration in executing the Registration Act, and for expenses of office; also, for books, stationery, blanks, and advertising, two hundred dollars ($200).

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Thirty-ninth street and Forty-fifth street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorised and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Thirty-ninth street, from Haverford street to Bridge street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, the cost of intersections not to exceed the sum of four hundred and forty-six dollars; Forty-fifth street, from Haverford street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward; the cost of intersections not to exceed the sum of twenty-four hundred and sixty-two dollars for the paving thereof with rubble paving. The conditions of such contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting thereon; and he shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JACOB ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the Paving of Mulberry street, in the Twenty-third ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Mulberry street, from Orthodox street to Oxford street, in the Twenty-third ward, cost of paving intersections not to exceed the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-five cents for the paving thereof with rubble paving; the condition of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting thereon; and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundredand seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Law Department for the Year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the sum of six hundred dollars of the appropriation made to the Law Department for the year 1870, as follows:—

From Item 3, Sheriff's costs, to Item 14, Conveyancing, insurance, and recording, four hundred dollars.

From Item 4, Blank books and stationery, to Item 14, Conveyancing, insurance, and recording, one hundred dollars.

From Item 5, Paper books and blanks, to Item 14, Conveyancing, insurance, and recording, one hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for the Payment of Certain Mortgages in Coin, Approved November 22, 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of one thousand and seventy-five dollars and fifty-two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the loan authorized by "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street, and for the payment of mortgages," approved May 19, 1870, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an ordinance to make an appropriation for the payment of certain mortgages in coin, approved November 22, 1870, and warrants to be drawn by the City Treasurer.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Lawson Street, Eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave Lawson street about two hundred and ninety-eight feet eastward from the east line of Twelfth street to an angle, and thence northward to Sansom street, in the Eighth ward. Said repaving to be done with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Repave Broad Street, from Carpenter Street to Washington Avenue.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the cost of repairing Broad street, where the railroad tracks are taken up, between Carpenter street and Washington avenue, and to place gravel and ashes on Broad street, in the track of the old railroad, from Carpenter street to South street; and the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Hutton street from Sparta street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Hutton street, from Sparta street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice, said street will be taken for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Holding Elections in the Fifth Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the place of voting of the Fifth division, Twenty-sixth ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets to the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets; the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division, Eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Fourth division, Eighth ward, be changed from the southeast corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets to the house of J. Ullman, northwest corner of Tenth and Locust streets, the former place being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:05 A. M., Express; 2:55 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisb'g, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 5:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:50, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:50, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at

A NEW "CITY OF CHURCHES."

According to a letter from Lawrence, Kansas, that young city is preparing to contest with Brooklyn its title to the name of "The City of Churches." The writer says:—

There is about one church building to every four hundred inhabitants, counting children and Chinese. The Christians who come out here mean, whatever else they forego, to sacrifice no tenet of their faith. The Covenanter will sing Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms, free from all Methodist melodies. The Universalist will not forget that he is not a Unitarian. The Presbyterian remembers out here, and resents, the struggle of the Congregationalists to control their joint missionary societies. Then the colored people do not amalgamate, and, as their outward tokens go, it is not clear that they and their "plain" brethren acknowledge their God to be one and the same. In this state of things the chief sufferers are religion and the clergy. The support of Christianity is weakened by petty divisions, rivalries, and jealousies. The pastors are poorly remunerated, and hence there is a tendency to degeneracy of talent in the pulpit. However, there is a free Congregational church here, capable of seating one thousand persons. The society has a pastor of excellent ability, who has been with it twelve years.

The mixed religious condition of this town correctly represents the absence of all cohesion in society. There is hardly any dominant central influence at work to give the people a common taste and aim. To a large extent, every man looks out for himself, and cares but little interest in anything which does not enrich himself. To many strangers, therefore, the atmosphere of society is very rigid and indifferent. It is a capital place which to feel lonely. There are people here in abundance, but they crowd the walks of the main street as densely as the people of New York do Broadway, for the two or three squares where the shops are. But one can feel, in the midst of all the bustle and crowd, if he had no part in this eager, restless human life.

AN ENGLISH MUSICIAN ON WAGNER—HE IS OVERCOME.—Dr. Sparks, of Leeds, England, in the course of one of his letters from Germany, gives his experience on listening to some of Wagner's operas:—

"In the evening I followed the usual custom of the musical people of Dresden, and went to the opera house, a huge temporary wooden building, capable of seating three thousand persons, erected shortly after the incendiary fire at the late splendid opera house, which was totally destroyed. The prices of admission varied from three shillings and sixpence to ninepence, the house being so constructed that every one could both hear and see well. I had a front stall in the parquette, immediately in front of the stage and orchestra, and I was delighted to find on receiving a programme that my long-cherished-for opportunity of hearing one of Wagner's most popular operas in Germany was now to be gratified.

We were to have the *Meistersinger*, and it was certainly put upon the stage and performed most effectively. The orchestra consisted of about sixty performers, directed by that able musician and composer, Dr. Julius Otz, Mendelssohn's friend. Whether from intense heat and the want of proper ventilation in the building, or from the want of those, variety, and relief in the music, I was unable to overcome at the end of the first act, I was compelled to return to the hotel—perhaps a wiser, but certainly a sadder man. Undoubtedly, Wagner's instrumentation is the work of a master, and not for one moment does he apparently allow the performers to indulge in the luxury of a few bars rest. Nearly every instrument in the orchestra seemed to have an obligate part, and all were playing at one and the same time.

It was impossible to catch more than the form or fragment of a tune. No sooner did the ear find a snatch of pretty melody when it instantly gave place to another equally pretty; every conceivable device seemed to be employed to render every subject peculiar in fragmentary, and yet undoubtedly many of the dramatic situations were powerful and effective.

Especially interesting was the opening scene of the opera at the conclusion of the noisy and overwrought overture. Here the scene in the church, the groupings, and the unceasing action of two or three score of people on the stage, undoubtedly excite great interest, and seemed to be highly appreciated by the composer's numerous admirers, who were present in full force, and many of whom did their best to impress upon me and the sublime superiority of this and Wagnerian effusions over the masterpieces of those great musicians whom either education or my prejudices had taught me esteem the highest. I did not hear much of Wagner's music, but what I did hear I can conscientiously say I did not like. Richard Wagner's music may possibly be worthy of association, as his admirers say, with the greatest operatic inspirations of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Meyerbeer; it may be possessed of many of the highest attributes of the art; it may, and does undoubtedly, interest a large section of his countrymen; it may in its association with the dramatic books of his own construction produce novel and startling effects; but I believe, never, in my humble opinion, become popular with those who love music for music's sake, and belive that melody, form, rhythm, and fitness of design are essential elements of good and beautiful music. The works of the great masters, which defy the inroads of time, possess the two essentials of life and success, beauty and truth; beauty as evidenced in its inspired tune and loveliness; truth in conforming to the canons of art and the rules of composition by which the highest genius avails himself of scholarship to assist and consolidate his ideas.

It would seem that Wagner, in his late productions, has aimed too much at mystification—perhaps he regards it as originality. That he has produced pleasing and intelligible music. His opera, *The Flying Dutchman*, composed thirty years ago, and produced with considerable success in London and Paris, is not only natural and flowing in its melody, but is sufficiently interesting and dramatic to warrant the assertion that had the composer followed the bent of his early inspiration and genius he would have brought to the musical world to acknowledge that the great musical apostle his followers and admirers now claim him to be—a claim which, I venture to think, any but prejudiced people will deny his right."

The oystermen are shipping snow from Boston in place of ice until the lake freezes over. The snow is shipped in barrels.

A lawyer in Portland, who recently sued a citizen of the city, had the summons sent back with a statement on the back that as he, the defendant, lived some six miles from this city, and had no horse, and it was too muddy and bad to walk, he should not appear at court in response to the summons. He further said that he had no money and never expected to have any, it would make little difference whether the plaintiff obtained judgment or not.

DE LARGE.

The South Carolina Contested Seat in Congress.

The New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent writes:—

Some of the friends of Mr. De Large, Representative elect from the Second South Carolina district, and whose seat the Hon. C. C. Bowen, the present member, intends to contest, have arrived in this city. They say that Mr. Bowen's assertion that he has the strongest case of contest ever brought before the House is wholly without foundation, and that the points on which he relies will all be successfully met.

They deny the assertion that Mr. De Large was ever engaged in blockade-running. He is a mulatto, and, like others of his race, he was impressed into the Rebel service and set to work as a laborer on the fortifications of Charleston. Having escaped, he fled to a blockade-runner lying in the harbor, the master of which hired De Large as a servant. Mr. De Large will also claim that, admitting that he did engage in blockade-running, he had at the time no political status in this country, and will quote the famous Dred Scott decision, the legality of which, he says, has never been questioned, to prove this point.

Thus the decision, which was intended to deprive the negro of all the rights of a citizen, will be used by one of the formerly oppressed race to vindicate his right to a seat in Congress. De Large will claim that he has done nothing which will prevent him from taking the iron-clad oath. His friends are equally sanguine of meeting successfully every other point on which Mr. Bowen may base his contest.

A Gift to Vice-President Colfax's Son.

A child's table-service, in silver, the product of the artistic resources of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and the gift of Senators of both political parties to the infant son of Vice-President Colfax, is now on exhibition at Tiffany & Co.'s, New York. The service consists of a tray, bowl, cup, plate, knife, fork, spoon, and napkin ring, the whole inclosed in a superb French walnut case, upholstered in purple silk. The tray is oblong, beautifully ornamented, and inlaid with fretted gold of twelve different hues. In the centre of the tray is the inscription, "Schuyler Colfax, Jr., from Senators of the XLIst Congress." An expansion of the rim at the side is supported by a shield of red gold with monogram, surmounted by a wreath of tuberoses and morning-glories. The bowl and cup are finished in oriental pearl, and laid with gold. The knife, fork, and spoon also have handles of gold, and the napkin-ring bears the monogram "S. C., Jr.," in delicate characters. The casings are of French walnut, with a cover of ebony and satin-wood inlaid with flowers. This gift has been executed at an estimated cost of $1000, under direction of Senator Anthony, and will be forwarded to Washington in a few days.

AMERICANS IN SWITZERLAND.—A late letter from Geneva, Switzerland, to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

General Burnside, who came to Geneva to see his wife, who has been in this city some weeks, left last Monday for Brussels. Of course, he was "interviewed" by people who wanted his signature to various South Sea schemes, or wished to egg the General on to talking about the ins and outs of Paris. He got a chance, however, to take his wife to the Greek Church. By the way, last Wednesday an American lady, Miss Monroe, of Syracuse, N. Y., was married at this little church to a Russian gentleman. I will not wrong him to the extent of trying my skill on his name. The ceremony, to the disappointment of Americans, was not public, and only Mrs. Rensellaer T—a—d, of Albany, was invited to witness the performance, which is quite in the nature of a sacrament. There is much that is picturesque about the pageant; what with the blue velvet and silver-laced robe of the priest, the holding of the heavy silver crowns over the heads of the happy pair—for the priest takes the united hands of the two in his and marches with them slowly three times around his altar; all the while the groomsmen follow, holding the silver crowns over the heads of the bride and bridegroom. These crowns are so heavy that some of the assistants frequently come to the aid of the groomsmen. Praying and chanting are liberally mingled with the performance, and three times they take the sacrament. The bride and bridegroom have a piece of rose-colored satin to stand upon, and there is a vulgar belief that the one who treads first upon the satin will hold the upper hand in the household. Upon this occasion, I am told, the bridegroom gracefully placed the beautiful bride first upon the pink rag.

—In the New Jersey Court of Errors the Vandeveer will case has been decided after twenty years' litigation, and the will which gives the testator's property away from the heirs and family has been set aside.

—A Norwich, Conn., lottery brags of the biggest prize cake ever made in this country. It was moulded in a gas tank, baked in a forest conflagration, and frosted with a whole cargo of sugar.

—New Orleans has a disputed dog case, one man swearing that it is his Flora and the other that it is his Thisbe. The justice thinks if This-be Thisbe, he is inclined to believe he doesn't know what has become of Flora.

—The management of the New Orleans Opera House were determined to have a first-class tenor for the coming season, and sent an agent to France, who succeeded in engaging the celebrated silver-voiced Collin. But now the management are quibbling over the 100,000 francs which he asks for fifty performances.

—A wealthy hypochondriac of New Orleans, who believed that his body was as brittle as glass, and that he ran in constant danger of breaking it, was completely cured of the conceit a few days since, by the kindness of two medical students, who followed him about from place to place, and when questioned as to their motives stated that they were waiting for him to "break himself," so that they might have the chance to pick up the pieces for dissection.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

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CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Man Ground Almost to Pieces by a Water Wheel.

Yesterday morning a terrible accident befel George Aaron, the night engineer of the Cedar Dale Woollen Mills, just above Mount Airy, in the Twenty-second ward. The mills are occupied by Mr. John Waterhouse, and at present running night and day. The machinery is run by the combined force of a steam engine and water wheel. It is securely inclosed to prevent accident, with a man-hole in the floor for use whenever repairs are needed. Another small hole is also used for the lubrication of the immense journals of the wheel. Into this man-hole the engineer had entered while the wheel was in motion, though warned time and again that it was dangerous. It is supposed that his design in entering was to make the lubrication of the wheels more certain, and that while so doing he was caught. He was last seen shortly after 2 o'clock, and about half-past 6 o'clock the engine stopped, the steam being low through inattention. Aaron being missed, search was made for him. After considerable time he was found jammed under the wheel. The sight presented was horrible. The body was stripped completely naked, and the clothing was torn in shreds and adhering to the wheel. His brains were scooped out, and one leg was torn off. The hundred bolts of the wheel had torn his body and limbs, and left him a lifeless and shapeless mass. Every bone in his body was broken. The accident is attributed to the unfortunate man's own carelessness in going down the trap, being repeatedly warned of danger. Aaron was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

ROBBERIES—CRIME ON THE INCREASE.—Some time last night a pane of glass in the window of the store of Barnes Bros. & Herron, southeast corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, was broken by thieves, who robbed the window of goods to the value of $200. No arrests were made.

On Wednesday night five pairs of shoes were stolen from the window of Fred Zeigler's store, southeast corner of Fifth and Morris streets. As customary, the thieves escaped arrest.

At an early hour this morning thieves effected an entrance into the boot and shoe store of H. Schneider, directly opposite the Detective office, Fifth street, below Chesnut, by prying open a back window. They carried off boots, shoes, and gaiters to the value of $300. The robbery was only discovered when Mr. Scheider appeared to open the store this morning.

Yesterday afternoon a sneak thief carried off two coats from a wagon in front of George Jolly's dyeing establishment, No. 721 Callowhill street, and early this morning a woman had her pocket picked of $22 at Vine street wharf on the Delaware.

The fact that no arrests were made in any of the cases above mentioned speaks well for the *efficiency* of the present police force. Crime is undoubtedly on the increase in this city, and measures should at once be taken by the police authorities to check it.

WIFE BEATERS.—Daniel Donovan is a worthless sort of a character. He has been separated for some time from his wife, who is employed in a private family in West Philadelphia. Last night Daniel met his wife at Thirty-fifth and Market streets, and without any provocation assaulted her, and almost tore the clothing from her back. The brutal husband was arrested and committed by Alderman Clark.

Michael Hogan resides at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets. He was arrested yesterday for beating his wife and committing an assault on Policeman Gettigan. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Hagan, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

Thomas Riley, it is alleged, beat his wife in a shocking manner yesterday. Alderman Bonsall committed him for trial.

MASONIC ELECTION IN CAMDEN.—Last evening, at the annual convocation of Siloam Holy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 19, Camden, N. J., the following companions were elected for the ensuing Masonic year:—

For Most Excellent High Priest, I. Layton Register, thirty-second degree. For Excellent King, Henry U. Howes, thirty-second degree. For Excellent Scribe, William Hardacre. For Treasurer, James W. Wroth. For Secretary, Charles L. Firenz, thirty-second degree. For Trustees, William Wallace Goodwin, thirty-third degree, J. L. De La Cour, thirty-second degree, and A. B. Frazee, thirty-second degree.

THE LATE ELECTION IN CAMDEN—MORE OF OUR POLICE TAKEN ACROSS THE DELAWARE.—Yesterday James Errickson, Lieutenant of Police of the Second district, and James T. Roberts and Edward Wood, of the same district, were taken to Camden, New Jersey, on the alleged charge of having been unlawfully concerned in the troubles that recently took place in Camden at the late election. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Cassady, and after a partial investigation they were held in $2000 bail each for a further hearing on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER.—Yesterday afternoon the schooner Roxie Conner was struck by a squall in the Delaware, off Pine street wharf, and capsizing, sank to the bottom of the river. The only thing discernible after the accident was a portion of her topmast. The schooner was loaded with 600 bushels of wheat. The crew were precipitated into the water, and were rescued from drowning by the Delaware Harbor policemen, who happened to be near at hand at the time. This morning the schooner was raised and towed into Pine street dock.

A MYSTERY.—About 10 o'clock last night a man named Matthew Simple, aged twenty-four years, was found by Policeman Donovan, of the Ninth district, lying on the sidewalk in David street, near Twenty-third and Vine, in an insensible condition. He had a severe cut in the neck, and the physician who dressed the wound was of the opinion that it had been inflicted with some sharp instrument. The wounded man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. This morning he was still lying in an insensible condition. The police are investigating the matter.

SUSPECTED OF ROBBERY.—Some time since a gentleman residing in Rockford street, below Twentieth, was robbed of a watch and chain, and yesterday a man named H. Hildebrand was taken into custody on suspicion of having committed the robbery. He was seen in the neighborhood, and was pointed out by a child as the guilty party. On the person of defendant were recovered three silver watches and four pawn tickets. Hildebrand will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon.

A DUMB POLICEMAN.—About 4 o'clock this morning a Ninth district policeman noticed a man coming down Corinthian avenue, near Parrish, carrying a large bundle. The stranger, on seeing the officer, dropped the property and ran. Mr. Policeman, instead of pursuing the thief, stopped and examined the bundle, which was found to contain scrubbing-brushes and other articles. These were subsequently identified as the property of a grocer doing business at the southeast corner of Corinthian avenue and Ogden street.

WE take great pleasure in referring to a very *valuable discovery*, by which *anything printed* can be copied by the ordinary method of letter-press, so that any blank gives a perfect impression of the *printed* as well as the *written* part. The subtle ingredients of this *printing ink* are so decided that the copy taken is complete and admirable in every respect, sharply defined and beautiful. Time will not affect its copying qualities, being as readily copied months after printing as at the first.

A THIEVING HUCKSTER.—Charles Fitzgerald is the name of a huckster who was vending his wares in the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot yesterday. A woman approached the vehicle for the purpose of making some purchases. She held in her hand a five-dollar note, which Fitzgerald seized, and then drove off. He was subsequently found at Dock and Water streets, where he was arrested. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Dallas and was committed for trial.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Charles Meenan went into the public house of William Haley, No. 784 South Sixth street, yesterday, and behaved in a disorderly manner. Not satisfied with annoying those present, he went to work smashing the windows of the place. For this he was arrested and committed by Alderman Collins.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Snyder, employed in a saw-mill at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, met with an accident yesterday afternoon. He had three fingers cut out by coming in contact with a circular saw. The sufferer was removed to his home, No. 602 Falls street, West Philadelphia.

WE acknowledge the receipt of $5 from E. R. T. and $5 from L. A. G., in aid of the destitute family of the late Captain Christian. This is a most deserving case, and we earnestly renew our appeal to a generous public in its behalf.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Rowe Elliott was arrested at Fourth and Master streets yesterday for reckless driving, and was held to answer by Alderman Burns.

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of Common Council will be held on Monday afternoon next to consider the Paid Fire Department bill.

RAISING OF THE WRECK.—At an early hour this morning the wreck of the steamboat City of Bridgeton was raised and towed to Cooper's Point.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Christian Walters, for assault and battery on Officer Boyer, has been held to answer by Alderman Good.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
1 22 1 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New Empire of Germany.

William of Prussia Emperor.

Fresh Trouble in Spain.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Theft of a Canal-boat.

The Hancock Retiring Board.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—(Special to N. Y. *Evening Telegram.*)—A despatch from Berlin states that King William has accepted the title of "Emperor of Germany." There is immense enthusiasm at Berlin.

Trouble in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—All political factions are violently attacking Prim and the party supporting the Duke of Aosta. Queen Isabella has formally renewed her protest against Aosta's election.

France and the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The French acceptance of a conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is unconditional.

The South German Treaties.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—It is said Bismarck will treat the acceptance or rejection of the South German treaties as a Cabinet question.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Bismarck considers the delay in voting for the constitution as working mischief.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Reorganization.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A week or more will elapse before the War Department will be prepared to issue orders assigning officers under the action of the Hancock Board. All the cases have not been passed upon, and meantime officers are from time to time availing themselves of the privilege of resigning. It is not expected that any public business of importance will be transacted until after the holidays.

FROM NEW YORK.

Embezzling Conductors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Five conductors of the Seventh Avenue Railroad were arrested to-day by Captain Kennedy on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by Robert Murray, superintendent of the line. The accused were committed for examination.

Stole a Canal Boat.

Charles Nevill was held for examination by Justice Dowling to answer the charge of stealing a canal boat, valued at $500, the property of Slott, Griffin & Co. The accused had been captain of it.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

This morning a terrible explosion occurred in the machine shop of Thomas Kerr, corner of Fifty-fifth street and First avenue, resulting in the destruction of the building and the instant death of Frederick Meyer, one of the workmen.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1800 bales upland at 15¾a; Orleans at 16c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 14,000 barrels. Wheat dull and easier; sales of 49,000 bushels new spring at $1 39; red Western at $1 45@1 46; white Michigan at $1 52. Corn firm; sales of 39,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76@78c. Oats quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62½c.; Western at 60@61c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20 25@20 50; old, $22@22 50; prime, $17@17 50. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Stocks strong and active, especially Reading and N. Y. Central. Money, 5@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 106¾; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 24¼; Reading, 103¾; Adams Express Co., 65½; Michigan Central, 120½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—A road train ran into the rear end of the night express yesterday, near Denton's Station, injuring several passengers, one of whom, named E. Seulser, of New York, died this morning. The others are well cared for at the Russell House, and will recover.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Suicide.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9.—Joseph M. Walters, proprietor of the National Hotel of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. The suicide is attributed to financial embarrassments originating in unfortunate cotton speculations.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands at 15c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour active and City Mills held higher; Howard Street superfine, $5@5 50; do. extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $6 75@8 25; City Mills extra, $6 25@7 50; do. family, $7 75@10; Western superfine, $4 75@5 25; do. extra, $5 75@6 25; do. family, $6 50@7 25. Wheat firm at yesterday's quotations. Corn firm and stock scarce; white, 76@77c.; yellow, 73c. Oats firmer at 50@52c. Provisions flat in absence of orders; we quote nominally Pork at $22; Bacon rib sides at 14c.; clear do. at 14½c.; shoulders at 13c.; hams at 18c. Lard at 13¼c. Whisky active at 91@92c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2100 Leh Con In.... Monday....	79	100 sh Leh N..b30.	24½
4 sh Bustonville..	17	50 sh Read R...trf.	51½
100 do ....b30.	17	200 do.....is.	51½
1000 sh Rathbone Cl.		100 do.....b20.	51 56
b60....	3½	100 do.....4t.	51½
100 sh Penna R....	61½	200 do..s10wn.	51½
200 do.....s60.	61½	100 do.....s5.	51 56
100 do ....b50.	61¾	100 do.....b10.	51 56
100 sh Leh Nav St..		500 do.....s30.	51½
60d.sa15...	34	100 do.....24.	51 55
		100 do.....b30.	51 55

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Swedesburg R 1st mt 7s....	95	132 sh Penna R..1s.	61½
$3000 Leh R L....	89	1 do.....	61½
$500 Wilm & R R 7s	90½	20 do.....	61½
$7000 Leh 6s gold..1s		100 do.....c.	61½
025....	90½	40 do.....	61½
$500 C & A 6s 83...	92½	115 do.....1s.	61½
$2000 do.....	92½	400 do.....1s.	61½
100 sh Leh Nav....	34	100 do..s30wn.	61½
200 do....b30.	34½	100 do.....b30.	61½
50 sh Lit Sch RR..		300 do ..1s.s60.	61½
b5wn..	44¾	400 sh Read.....s10	51 56
1200 sh Big Mt....1s.	7	200 do.....b45.	51½
400 do.....c.	7¼	500 do.....	51¾
100 sh Ph & E R.b60	27½	100 do.....s30.	51¾

FOURTH EDITION

A GREAT RAILWAY SUIT.

Verdict for the Company

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The San Domingo Question.

Porter and the Admiralty

Heavy Failures in New York

Advance of Cable Rates.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Railroad Suit—A Great Trial—Verdict for the Company.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to recover one-fifth of the total amount received from the transportation of passengers over the Washington branch of the road since July 1, 1868, was decided to-day in the Supreme Court of Baltimore City, Judge Dobbin presiding. In 1832 the Legislature of Maryland, in amending the act of charter to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the construction of the branch road to Washington, among other stipulations, it is provided "That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall pay to the Treasurer of Maryland, semi-annually in each and every year, one fifth of the whole amount which may be received for the transportation of passengers on said branch railroad." Under this provision the company have rendered accounts and paid into the State treasury one-fifth the receipts for transportation of passengers up to June 30, 1868, amounting to several millions of dollars. Since the latter date the company have declined payment and withheld the one-fifth receipts on the ground that it was a tax on passengers for the privilege of passing through the State, the company assuming that the point was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States at the September term in 1867 in the case of Crandell against the State of Nevada.

Under joint resolution of the Legislature of Maryland the Attorney-General now brings suit to recover the one-fifth received since June 30, 1868, amounting to about $300,000. The court this morning granted the prayer of defendants, that the act of 1832, so far as it provided for the payment of the one-fifth receipts for the transportation of passengers, is unconstitutional because in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and the further prayer that the fact of payment up to June 30, 1868, did not estop defendants from denying the constitutionality of the act, and that plaintiff is not entitled to recover under this decision of Judge Dobbin. In an elaborate view of the whole question, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The counsel for the State filed exceptions.

The case has been in court since Thursday of last week, the most eminent counsel being engaged for the State, Attorney-General Jones, ex-Governor Philip, Francis Thomas, Merritt Steele, and Teackle Wallis; for defendants, Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe.

The court intimated that each passenger could recover from the company one-fifth, or thirty cents of the fare exacted by the company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Sumner introduced a resolution to-day calling for information about San Domingo. It is quite lengthy, and if the President sees proper to reply to it, and furnish the information called for, it is said that some important revelations will be made, and the Senate and country will know more about the San Domingo business than they do now.

The Nomination of Admiral Porter.

Secretary Robeson was before the Senate Naval Committee to-day with reference to the nomination of Admiral Porter. It is now said that the committee will not report the nomination to the Senate until action is had on Logan's bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

All the

Philadelphia Members

have gone home, with the exception of Judge Kelley.

The Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House Committee on Appropriations considered to-day a bill introduced by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, providing that the United States shall have, in addition to the fifty per cent. now required by law on transportation, etc., from the Pacific Railroad, a lien on their lands for the payment of interest on bonds guaranteed by the Government.

The Austrian Treaty.

The Senate has confirmed in Executive session the Consular treaty with Austria.

Porter to be Confirmed.

The Senate Naval Committee have reported in favor of the confirmation of Admiral Porter. This action was agreed upon at a special session of the committee, at the earnest request of the President.

Brigham Young's Taxes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The collection of the tax recently decided to be due from Brigham Young, as Trustee for the Church of Latter Day Saints, has, in consequence of representations which have been made that the intent of the law exempting certain religious communities was to include that of which Young is the head, has been suspended for readjustment or for legislation.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mercantile Failures

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A number of mercantile failures are announced. Patterson & Co., provision dealers, and Grant & Ascough, dealers in lard and lard oil, have suspended. The contracts of the latter firm in lard have been assumed by a leading provision house in Chicago. A dry goods firm has failed for $200,000, and a clothing house for $500,000.

Cable Rates

have been advanced to $15, gold, fourteen words, and a dollar and a half for each added word, no message to exceed fifty words, the press half these rates on political news. The occasion of the difficulty is the delay in repairing. The advance dates from Monday, December 12,

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—A large brick school building was partially burned yesterday at Middleport, Ohio. Loss, $10,000 to $15,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instruction to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also, any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul. Also, an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti. Also, the provisions of the existing Constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the national domain. Also, any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected. Also, any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation. Also instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander. Also any information tending to show what European power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part. Also any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels-of-war. Also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people in Dominica and the reported pending of civil war. Also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Conkling the resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. Sumner asked that it might be printed, which was so ordered.

Additional resolutions were offered by Mr. Edmunds, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States all interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof, and if so what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement. Adopted.

By Mr. Cole, proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings with a view to the erection of buildings for Government offices on the Custom House block in San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. Casserly submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the following information:—

First. When and where, since March 4, 1869, the army or navy of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been employed to aid the civil power, State or Federal, either by enforcing revenue laws or assisting in any manner at State or Federal elections, or contests arising out of the same, or preserving the public peace, except in what is known as Indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in the guarding and preservation of forts, posts, and the places and property of the United States.

Second. On whose request, advice, or representation, either verbal or written, the army or navy was thus employed in each case, together with copies of all letters, despatches or papers from Government officers or civilians which are in possession of the Executive, or of any of its departments or bureaus, advising, asking, or justifying such employment?

Third. Complete copies of all orders, despatches, requisitions, approvals, or reports made in each case either by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any military or naval officers, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy in each case and what orders were issued for such dispositions, and for the arming and other preparation of said army and navy, with copies of all reports made of what took place under the aforesaid orders, despatches requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth. An estimate in each case of what was or will be the probable cost to the Government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay and rations of officers and men and the transportation of them, their munitions and supplies.

Fifth. A copy of all orders or regulations, printed or written, general or special, in force in the military or naval service of this Government at this time, prescribing the circumstances under which the army or navy, or any portion thereof, may in time of peace move or otherwise act in aid of the civil power, and ordaining what civil officers, if any, shall be responsible for the conduct of the military forces towards the people, or for injuries inflicted by them on the people on such occasions, in violation of the laws of the land.

Sixth. What civil officers of the United States, or of any State, have been since March 4, 1869, or are now recognized by the administration as having authority, otherwise than by the requisition of the Legislature or Governor of a State, to call upon the President, or directly, without his intervention, upon a commander in the army or navy for the services of the army and navy upon the ground of executing the laws of the United States, or of a State, or of regulating elections, or registration of voters, or of preserving the public peace within the limits of any State of the Union, and whether or not, when such commander is so called upon by a civil officer of the United States or of a State, he is permitted to make independent inquiry into the circumstances of the case or to exercise his own discretion as to the necessity and extent of the necessary military or naval services to be rendered by the forces under his command.

Mr. Hamlin asked in view of the unusual length of the resolution that it be laid over and printed before being acted upon. So ordered.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Ross directing an investigation into alleged frauds in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian reservation was adopted.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Spencer to reduce the number of certain officers in the navy, providing for the discontinuance of the offices of admiral and vice-admiral after vacancies occur in the same, and the reduction of the number of offices of the grades of rear-admiral and commodore to three and six respectively, by omission to fill vacancies hereafter occurring. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Kellogg, to amend the act of July 14, 1870, amendatory of the naturalization laws relative to the appointment, by the United States Circuit Judges, of citizens to witness and certify to accuracy of registration and to appointment of special deputy U. S. Marshals. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Nye, in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries, transferring supervision to U. S. Marshals. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Cole, relating to the exportation of petroleum. It authorizes the transfer of petroleum imported from the British North American possessions to metal vessels or packages, and subsequent exportation without payment of duty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfmi No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESpectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address,
12 1 2w JOHN HENRY, this Office.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Western School of Mines

An Outrage at Sea.

Rio Janeiro Advices.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9.—A fire broke out about half past 1 this P. M. in the rolling mill belonging to the Cleveland Iron Company, and is now burning. The loss will probably be large, but the property is heavily insured.

The School of Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The School of Mines, authorized at the last session of the Legislature, has been located by the committee appointed for that purpose in Phelps county. An institution costing some $75,000 will be erected near Rolla. Aside from the amount received from Phelps county this school will be endowed with one-quarter of the Congressional land grant of three hundred and thirty thousand acres, made to the State for educational purposes.

Painful Suicide.

Mrs. Wilber, wife of the cashier at the bank at Hermann, Ohio, drowned herself yesterday, in consequence of domestic trouble.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mutiny and Attempted Murder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Peter Johnson, Charles Thompson, and Charles Peterson, who left this port on the American for Bristol, England, yesterday afternoon, were this afternoon arraigned before Commissioner Osborne and committed for trial. When the vessel left port most of the crew, including the prisoners, were drunk, and when off Bedloe's Island one of them made an attack on John Wright, the second mate, and stabbed him. Smith, one of the mutineers, subsequently wounded the first mate, whom he attacked, and who is now lying in the hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

George W. Driggs, of Florida, to be United States Consul at Turks Island, and Gustave R. Knabe, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Ghent.

He also nominated the cadets who graduated at West Point last summer, to be Second Lieutenants in various regiments of cavalry and artillery.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Rio Janeiro Advices.

Late advices from Rio Janeiro state that Henry T. Blow, our Minister to Brazil, left there on November 7, on the Amazon, for Bordeaux and Lisbon, his intention being to take his family to Rome to spend the winter; and having arranged for this, he will return directly to this country.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—THIRD TERM.

Senate.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—By Mr. Drake, to regulate the rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes, that the medical pay and engineer corps on the active list of the navy shall consist of one surgeon-general, one paymaster-general, and one engineer-in-chief to rank with commodores, and, who shall take seniority in such rank from thirty years after the date of their commissions; seven medical, seven pay and seven engineer directors, who shall rank with captains, to take seniority in twenty years from date of commission; 12 medical, 12 pay, and 12 engineer inspectors, to rank with commanders, to take seniority in twelve years from date of their commission: 20 each of staff surgeons, paymasters, and engineers, to rank with lieutenant-commanders, to take seniority in nine years from date of commission; 40 surgeons, 40 paymasters, and 40 chief engineers, to rank with lieutenants, to take seniority according to the date of their commissions. Each of the above to have the pay now provided by law. 40 passed assistant surgeons, 30 passed assistant paymasters, and 40 first assistant engineers, to rank next after lieutenant commander; 40 assistant surgeons, 20 assistant paymasters and 40 second assistant engineers to rank next after masters and before ensigns.

Section 2 provides that the Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Engineers in Chief, the Medical, Pay and Engineer Directors, and Inspectors and Staff Surgeons, Paymasters and Engineers, shall be nominated by the President to the Senate.

Section 4 provides that line officers and officers of the medical, pay and engineer corps shall take precedence in the order above named, except that commanding and executive officers of whatever grade that take precedence over all medical, pay, and engineer officers on board the vessel, or at the station to which they may be attached, and this act shall confer no authority to exercise military command, and no additional right to quarters upon the medical, pay and engineer corps. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Chandler, to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Stewart, to define and protect the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of mines. It gives to the owners of mining locations the right to all minerals contained within the boundaries of said locations, with the right to follow the lode in depth if it dips out of those limits and allow them to take up land not exceeding 160 acres adjacent thereto, for milling, timbering, and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably a bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely a bill giving the State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts upon the navigable rivers and waters above ebb and flow of tide.

At 12:50 the Senate went into Executive session, and one hour later adjourned till Monday.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
ALSO
WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
AND
LORBERRY.
DEPOT, No. 967 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 10 22 smw 8p

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69,	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,845
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WAIN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1am
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of th work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.
12 2 fmw10t8p BELOW FOURTH.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $8 25.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 75.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. DOCK Street.